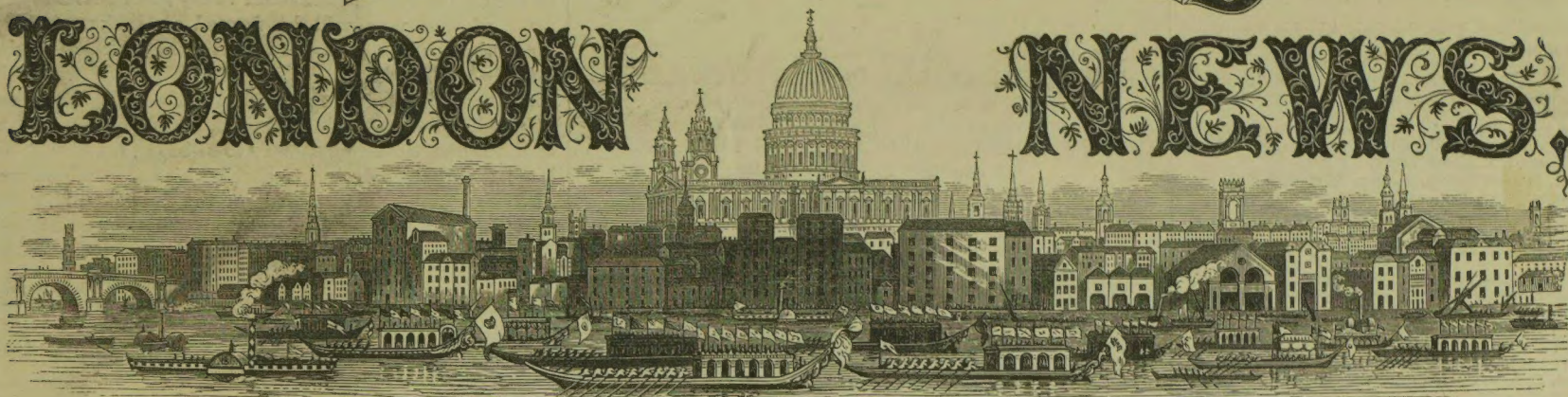


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2048.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: PRISONERS FROM THE GAOL AT NICOSIA ESCORTED TO KYRENIA BY BRITISH AND TURKISH TROOPS.



## BIRTHS.

On the 25th inst., at Stoke House, Nantwich, Cheshire, Mrs. C. H. Hornby, of a daughter.

On the 25th inst., at Woodfield Frenchay, near Bristol, the wife of George Tinn, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Manor House, Durrington, Lady Champion de Crespigny, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at Bossall Hall, York, the Lady Adelaide Dawnay, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, Captain J. Strachan Bridges to Lady Grace Harriet Stopford, fourth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Courtown.

On the 21st inst., Carl Ernst Gotthard, Freiherr von Richthofen, eldest son of Bolko, Baron von Richthofen, of Gross Rosen, Silesia, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Sir George J. R. Hewett, Bart.

On the 7th ult., at St. James's Church, Sydney, Alexander Kirkman, younger son of Alexander S. Finlay, Esq., of Castle Toward, Argyllshire, to Nora Augusta Maud, second daughter of the Governor of New South Wales, his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., and the Hon. Lady Robinson.

## DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., early, at Beach Cottage, Fowey, Cornwall, Miss Christiana Jaques, in the 87th year of her age. This lady was a lineal descendant from the family of Sir Roger Jaques, knighted by Richard Coeur de Lion on the field of Ascalon.

On the 23rd inst., at 34, Norfolk-street, the Earl of Dysart, aged 83.

On the 12th inst., at 17, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, Louisa Forbes, wife of Sir James R. Fergusson, Bart., of Spitalmuir, Peebleshire, aged 82.

On the 22nd inst., at 2, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, Sir Richard John Griffith, Bart., aged 94.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 5.

## SUNDAY, SEPT. 29.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael and All Angels. Morning Lessons: 2 Kings xviii. or Gen. xxxii., Acts xii. 5-18. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings xix. or xxiii. to 31, or Dan. x. 4, Rev. xiv. 14. St. James's, 10 a.m., Rev. A. H. Sitwell; noon, Rev. H. A. Cotton. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. William Hulton.

## MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

St. Jerome, Father of the Church, Doctor and Confessor, died, 420. Half the roadway of London Bridge closed till Nov. 2.

## TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins. Pleasant-shooting begins. National Gallery, closed. British Museum, closed for a week. Church Congress at Sheffield (president the Archbishop of York): Albert Hall, 2 p.m., the president's address; 2.30 p.m., papers and discussions on Colonial Missions; 7 p.m., Modern Doubts and Difficulties in Relation to Revealed Religion. Cutlers' Hall, 7 p.m., on Free and Open Churches. Library Association of the United Kingdom, annual meeting at the Union Rooms, Oxford (three days). University College: Introductory Lectures—Professor H. Morley, 3 p.m. (on University College, 1828 to 1878); Professor E. R. Lankester, 8 p.m. Nottingham Races.

## WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Church Congress at Sheffield, Albert Hall, 10 a.m., papers and discussions on Comprehensiveness in the National Church; 2.30 p.m., the Church's Work; 7 p.m., the Duty of the Church in Relation to Intemperance. Cutlers' Hall, 10 a.m., the Church in Relation to the State; 2.30 p.m., Ecclesiastical Patronage; 7 p.m., Marriage Law. Sanitary Institute, congress at Stafford, general meeting, address by Mr. E. Chadwick, the president of the congress. Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances, open till the 19th. Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Distribution of prizes and certificates to students; address by Mr. Octavius Corder, of Norwich).

## THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

Moon's first quarter, 7.1 a.m. Sanitary Institute at Stafford, reading and discussion of papers, conversation and reception in the Borough Hall. Aberavenny Horse Show and Agricultural Association, exhibition of hunters, &c. Church Congress at Sheffield: Albert Hall, 10 a.m., papers and discussions on the Attitude of the Church towards Popular Literature, &c.; 2.30 p.m., on Woman's Work in the Church; 7 p.m., meeting of working men. Cutlers' Hall, 10 a.m., on Parochial Church Councils; 2.30 p.m., Cathe drals, &c.; 7 p.m., Sunday Schools.

## FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

Sanitary Institute at Stafford, reading and discussion of papers, public dinner. Church Congress at Sheffield, Albert Hall, 10 a.m., papers and discussions on Spiritual Life; 2.30 p.m., Supply, Training, and Examination of Candidates for Holy Orders; 7 p.m., Church Music. Cutlers' Hall, 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., on Results of Discoveries in Egypt, Nineveh, Palestine, and Rome as to Interpretation of Scripture; 8 p.m., conversation. Races: Kempton Park Autumn Meeting (two days).

## SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

Sanitary Institute at Stafford; visits to public works and manufactories. Horticultural Society, promenade, 4. Grafton Club Athletic Sports, Stamford-bridge; and Leicester Ground, Aylestone-road.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.					
September	18 29.682	55.9	50.9	84	7	61.7	49.7	SW. W.	348	0.050		
	19 29.850	52.4	48.9	75	6	59.5	45.3	SW. W.W.	288	0.060		
	20 29.937	50.6	43.2	77	5	58.0	44.7	W.S.W. N.W.	132	0.010		
	21 30.148	49.1	41.5	77	7	58.6	40.2	N. W.W.	74	0.000		
	22 29.761	52.7	47.5	84		57.3	45.8	N.W. S. E.S.	212	0.125		
	23 29.449	48.5	43.4	84	6	59.1	42.8	S.S.W. W.N.W.	85	0.010		
	24 29.659	47.9	43.8	85	4	59.8	37.0	W.N.W. N.W.	82	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.634	29.910	29.863	30.171	29.905	29.463	29.621
Temperature of Air	64.5	55.2	53.1	51.4	55.2	50.7	46.6
Temperature of Evaporation	61.7	48.6	48.7	48.7	53.3	48.8	45.3
Direction of Wind	W.S.W.	W.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	W.W.	W.N.W.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 17 13.36	3 57 4	4 20 4	4 42 5	5 23 5	5 49 6	6 15 6
1 17 13.36	3 57 4	4 20 4	4 42 5	5 23 5	5 49 6	6 15 6

**PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES** on MINERALOGY, APPLIED TO GEOLOGY AND THE ARTS, at KING'S COLLEGE. Two Courses are given, one on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten, and the other on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine. The public are admitted on paying the College fees. The Lectures begin Friday, Oct. 4, and terminate at Easter. They are illustrated by a large series of specimens, chiefly from his private collection. Persons unable to attend public lectures can have private instruction in Mineralogy and Geology at Professor Tennant's residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, OCTOBER 7,

PRICE ONE SHILLING,

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1879,

CONTAINING

## TWELVE COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS, FROM ORIGINALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS;

TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-three years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is included in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

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An English Edition of

## L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878 ILLUSTRÉE.

in continuation of the Illustrated Journal issued in 1867 under the authority of the Imperial Commission, is issued every Tuesday,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF

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198, STRAND, LONDON.

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## CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.

The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. O. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

## DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT."

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

WILL CLOSE ON MONDAY NEXT.

**ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION** of ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern. NOW OPEN at 219, the CORNHILL GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT

will REOPEN on MONDAY NEXT with DOUBLEDAY'S WILL, THE PARIS EXHIBITION, and an ARTFUL AUTOMATON. Every Evening except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

## MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL,

EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Panfili, the Cornet-Player, and Labial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 21s. to 2½ guineas; Stalls, 6s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

## THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

All the year round. Every Night at Eight, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight also.

THIS COMPANY NOW BEARS THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH.

It is also the source whence all imitators obtain the salient features of the charming and popular Entertainment now universally associated with the names of Moore and Burgess.

THE NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME performed for the first time last week will be repeated until modification of another change is given. Fancifuls, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Arcs, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

## THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—This Theatre, redecorated, OPEN for the SEASON SATURDAY, SEPT. 28; and Every Evening at Eight o'clock will be presented Shakespeare's romantic Play A WINTER'S TALE. Scenery by William Beverley. Leontes, Mr. Charles Dillon; Hermione, Miss Wallis; Perdita, Miss Fowler; and Paulina, Mrs. Hermann Vezin. Preceded, at Seven o'clock, by Leocoe's Operetta ANGELA; or, A Woman's Wit. Conclude with the Comic Ballet LORD DUNDREARY. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily.

## THE TWO ORPHANS, with all the Original Effects

and Powerful Cast, on MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 23, and Every Evening at 7.31. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1878.

The projected Mission to Cabul has been dissolved. Sir Neville Chamberlain, who was to have conducted it, has been recalled. The Ameer of Afghanistan, Shere Ali, has declined to receive it, and the commandant who represents his authority at Ali Musjid, in the Khyber Pass, in response to an application by Major Cavagnari for a safe passage, abruptly refused it with threats and armed demonstration. The question now presents itself, what are the next steps to be taken by the Viceregal Government of India. There seems to be no doubt that the Ameer's officer in charge of the Frontier relations was fully instructed from Cabul as to the course he should pursue. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the rude and even fierce repulse of the British Envoy is an act for which Shere Ali has made himself personally and politically responsible. The public is informed, upon authority which there is no great reason

to suspect, that, in consequence of the foregoing events, the garrison at Quettah is to be reinforced by 3000 more troops; that a mixed European and Native Force of 4000 men is ordered to assemble immediately at Thull, a town at the entrance to the Khooram Valley; and that a reserve force of 6000 men will be formed at Sukkur early in November. It is intimated that no attack on Cabul is intended; that the armed demonstration resolved upon by the Viceroy has for its chief object to show the Ameer how utterly helpless he would be if prompt hostilities on the part of the Indian Government were to be brought to bear upon him; and that no design to abridge his independence as a Sovereign will be entertained, on the condition, however, that it shall not be pledged to Russia. The Russian Mission still remains at Cabul, and continues to be treated with special favour. But it is declared at St. Petersburg that the assumption of an understanding having been established between Russia and Afghanistan is purely imaginary, and that there are no known grounds to justify any such imputations and conjectures.

The state of affairs thus slightly sketched is grave enough in regard to its possible consequences. It may pass off like a flash in the pan, but it may also lead on to a struggle which might shake the very foundations of our Indian Empire. Be it remembered, we have to take into the account that when once the ball has been set rolling across the North-Western frontier of India its motion will, to a certain extent, become uncontrollable. It is likely enough that nothing at present is to be apprehended from Russian military aggression; but it would be rash to enter upon a conflict even with Shere Ali without having provided against the chance of being more sorely pressed, or, perhaps we might better say, of being more obstinately resisted, than our calculations had allowed for. If, as some military authorities have given the public to understand, an army of 40,000 men should be required to occupy Afghanistan as an advanced Frontier of the Empire, it has to be taken into serious consideration whether, looking at the Armies maintained by Native Sovereigns, India can safely bear so great a draught upon her defensive resources. If not, the case would be hardly mended, inasmuch as the United Kingdom would have to furnish the necessary addition to the armed Forces of India, and ultimately, it is to be feared, to share the expense of maintaining them. The question, therefore, is no remote one, without making much practical difference to ourselves at home, we may view with favour, or with disfavour, as the case may be; but it is one which will assuredly touch English interests, English taxation, and English commerce (to say nothing of English securities) before its final settlement.

The phase of events which now confronts the Indian Government cannot, it is true, be ignored as if it did not exist. The problem first started by the Viceroy at Calcutta more than twelve months ago must now be solved, and in all probability solved by force. Circumstances may so far change as to lead to a fortunate conclusion without the application of warlike means. The Ameer may think better as to the line of conduct which it will be wise for him to pursue. The influence brought to bear upon him with a view to conciliation may operate with greater power than just now there seems reason to anticipate; and it may turn out, after all, that nothing very serious will result from that complication of causes to which the disagreeable relations of Cabul to Simla may, without much chance of error, be attributed. But the challenge which the Ameer has discourteously launched at us cannot well be allowed to remain without reply. It had been better, perhaps, never to have provoked it. It was an unwise departure from precedent of some standing. It would even seem to us that the Viceroy himself looks upon it as a possible mistake, and is inclined, in as far as he has the power, to modify the character of its results. But there can be no doubt, we apprehend, that a step has been taken admitting of no retrocession. That it was thoughtlessly taken we have no right to venture even to suggest. But when the normal tone of British foreign policy (including that of India) is about to undergo essential change it is but fair, we think, to ascertain by the usual methods what is the deliberate judgment of the Parliament and people of this country.

Lord Carnarvon, if we correctly catch his meaning, has suggested that we had better, if we intend to baffle Russia, adjourn the conflict to some more accessible region than that of Central Asia. The suggestion does not exhibit, we venture to think, his usual wisdom; and, indeed, we are not sure that there is any solid ground for troubling the relations between Great Britain and Russia—at least, so far as Afghanistan is concerned. It is surely not any part of our National Mission or "manifest destiny"—much less a chief part of it—to meet and, if possible, obstruct the imperfect phase of civilisation adopted by Russia wherever it may chance to make itself visible. The form of government to which she resorts may be extremely distasteful to us and largely oppressive to the millions subject to her authority; but we can hardly undertake to prevent its extension by force of arms, save as it may threaten interests which we are bound to care for and protect. We must beware of tempting Shere Ali into a political position which would enable him to hold the balance between two great Empires, so as that, now inclining to one, then to another, he might improve his



own circumstances by placing their international relations in danger. It will not do to put into the hands of barbarous kinglets the possibility of stirring up war whenever they please. We cannot but hope that the present complicated knot of perils may be quietly unravelled, and that what is in itself of comparatively trivial import will not be exaggerated into something approaching a disaster. There still remains discord enough in Europe to keep alive our solicitudes. One Eastern Question is quite enough for a single generation. If another supervenes, surely our statesmanship must be at fault.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with several members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, of St. Andrew's, officiated. The Prince of Wales visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited the Hon. Lady Biddulph in the afternoon at Abergeldie Mains. Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived at the castle on Monday on a visit to the Queen, attended by Major Von Liebenau. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Prince of Wales and Major Von Liebenau have dined with the Queen. Viscount Cranbrook, who is Minister in attendance, has dined generally with the Royal family.

The Duke of Connaught and Prince William of Prussia have had good sport deer-stalking. The Duke left Balmoral on Wednesday. Prince Leopold has driven out daily.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prickard, V.C., has arrived at, and Lieutenant-General Ponsonby has left, Balmoral.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Abergeldie on Sunday afternoon for Invercauld on a visit to Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson. A grand deer drive took place on Monday, at which his Royal Highness was present, and had excellent sport. On Tuesday the Prince and Colonel Farquharson were in Invercauld Forest, and again had good sport. A grouse drive was arranged for the remainder of the party staying at Invercauld. The Prince returned to Abergeldie in the evening. His Royal Highness has enjoyed good sport in the Royal forests.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, returned to England on Tuesday from Rumpenheim. Their Royal Highnesses crossed from Calais in the special mail-steamer Maid of Kent to Dover. The Princess was received upon landing by the principal naval and military officials; a guard of honour was drawn up upon the Admiralty Pier, and Royal salutes were fired from the castle. Her Royal Highness, with her daughters, travelled from Dover in a special train, which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw, to Charing-cross, whence the Royal party drove to Marlborough House. The Princess, accompanied by her daughters, left Marlborough House on Wednesday, en route for Abergeldie Castle, to join the Prince of Wales.

The Prince has sent a cheque for fifty guineas to the Lord Mayor as a donation to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Ebbw Vale Colliery explosion.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House yesterday week from Paris, where he stayed a week on his way home from Kissingen and Switzerland.

The Duke de Nemours has arrived at the Pulteney Hotel.

The Maharajah of Johore, after a stay of three months in this country, has left for France, en route to Singapore.

His Excellency Count Münster has arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Berlin.

His Excellency Viscount de Rio Branco has arrived in London.

The Duke of Westminster has left town for the North of France.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Blackmount, N.B.

Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell have arrived at Ellerbeck, Chorley, from Scotland.

The Duchess of Norfolk opened St. Edmund's Roman Catholic Schools in Queen's-road, Sheffield, on Monday. The Duke and Duchess afterwards received an address from the Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic Association of Sheffield. A brooch set in brilliants, of the value of 150 guineas, was presented to the Duchess. The Duke entertained a dinner party at The Farm. At his Sheffield residence on Tuesday he entertained 600 of the townspeople and tenantry; and on Wednesday the Duchess laid the foundation-stone of a new drill-hall, to be called the Norfolk Drill-Hall, for the use of the Sheffield Artillery Volunteers, of whom the Duke is the honorary Colonel. The volunteers were afterwards entertained at a dinner given by his Grace at The Farm.

Lord and Lady Carington arrived at Gunton Park on Saturday last on a visit to Lord and Lady Suffield. They were received with the utmost enthusiasm by the residents of the district, and a congratulatory address was read. Lord and Lady Suffield afterwards entertained the tenantry at luncheon in the park pavilion.

### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, and Lady Emily Annora Charlotte Pierrepont, eldest daughter of Earl Manvers, was solemnised on Tuesday at Perlethorpe village church, adjacent to Thoresby Park. The bride, accompanied by Countess Manvers, on her arrival at the church was received by her father, who gave her away, and her bridesmaids—namely, Lady Mary Pierrepont, her sister; Lady Jane Dalrymple, Miss Emily Egerton, Miss Mary Wynn, Miss Evans Freke, and Miss Madeline Seymour. Earl Beauchamp was accompanied by his nephew, the Hon. George Fitzroy Somerset. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a veil of the same lace. The jewels were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids' toilettes were of white muslin, trimmed with blue, blue silk fichus, and blue bonnets to match; dresses relieved with bunches of lilies of the valley. Each wore a locket the gift of Earl Beauchamp, set with pearls and pink coral. The marriage rite was performed by the Rev. Evelyn H. Harcourt Vernon, B.A., Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Grove and of Headon, Notts; assisted by the Rev. Thomas J. Luard, B.A., Incumbent of Perlethorpe, and the Rev. Henry Seymour, B.A., Rector of Holme-Pierrepont, Notts. Earl and Countess Manvers received their relatives and friends at breakfast, after which Earl Beauchamp and his bride left Thoresby for Madresfield Court, Earl Beauchamp's seat near Great Malvern. The bride's travelling-dress was of dark blue velvet, trimmed with satin, bonnet to match, trimmed with Brussels lace. The wedding presents were very numerous.

The marriage of Captain John Strachan Bridges, R.A., and Lady Grace Harriet Stopford, fourth daughter of the Earl

of Courtown, was solemnised on Thursday week at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Charlotte, Eleanor, and Lily Stopford, her sisters; Miss Ernestine Shelley, her cousin; Miss C. Bridges and Miss C. Way, nieces of the bridegroom. The bride's dress was of rich white satin brocade, handsomely trimmed with Brussels lace, orange-blossoms, and tuberoses; and over a wreath of orange-blossoms was a Brussels lace veil, fastened to the hair by pearl stars, the gift of her father. Her other ornaments were a pearl necklace and earrings, also the gift of her father, and a diamond pendant set with pink pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids wore dresses of ivory foulard de laine, trimmed with satin of the same colour and wide Valenciennes lace, and Du Barry hats with feathers to match. The bridegroom was attended by Captain Gerald C. H. Parly, R.A., as best man.

The marriage of Sir Lambton Loraine with Miss Frederica Broke is arranged to take place in London on Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. and Rev. Henry Augustus Stanhope, Rector of Gawsworth, Cheshire, third son of the late Earl Stanhope, and the Hon. Mildred Vernon, second daughter of Lord Vernon; and between Captain William Codrington, R.N., private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Miss Leach, stepdaughter of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor remitted to Admiral Fanshawe £5496, being the amount collected at the Mansion House in aid of the sufferers by the Eurydice disaster.

Mr. Thomas William Saunders, recently Recorder of Bath, officiated at the Thames Police Court on Monday for the first time as magistrate, in the place of Mr. De Rutzen, now at Marylebone Police Court.

It is announced that, in consequence of the Premier having expressed to the Chief Commissioner of Police his disapproval of the scheme for the registration of public-houses, no further steps will be taken in the matter.

The teams of horses which have run in the Tantiy coach from London to Watford were sold on Monday at Tattersall's, and realised an average of 58 guineas. The horses were the property of Mr. F. Sedgwick.

In consequence of the Lady Mayoress's indisposition, and of the confusion that would arise by the holding on the same day the dinner to the Lord Mayor elect and the inauguration dinner of the new Sheriffs, the Lord Mayor has postponed the banquet at the Mansion House from to-day (Saturday) until next Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Last Saturday being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, according to custom, went in state to Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, which adjoins Christ's Hospital, and afterwards formally received from the treasurer of the hospital the list of governors and other information, for preservation in the Corporation records at Guildhall.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in September was 76,295, of whom 38,903 were in workhouses and 37,392 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 258, 1315, and 5544 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 423, of whom 309 were men, 99 women, and 15 children under sixteen.

The Thames Steam-Ferry Company have given notice of the closing of the ferry from Wapping to Rotherhithe on Saturday (to-day), in order to make the necessary preparations for the increased traffic resulting from the partial closing of London Bridge on the 30th inst. The ferry will be reopened next Monday, at six a.m.—One half of the roadway of London Bridge will be closed for repaving from Monday next until Nov. 2, during which period one line of traffic only each way can pass over the bridge.

The annual Fruit Show of the Crystal Palace was held on Tuesday and Wednesday. The International Potato Exhibition, under the auspices of a society of which Alderman Hadley is president, was held at the same time. Except at great shows in Edinburgh, no such collection of grapes had been seen as that now at Sydenham. The north nave was redolent of peaches, fragrant apples, nectarines, and other fruits. In the south nave the round and kidney potatoes succeeded each other in piles upon long tables. The potato exhibition was probably the best of the kind ever witnessed. There was an enormous aggregate and a great variety of sorts, some of these being very remarkable. Messrs. Sutton, of Reading, exhibited very extensively, though not for competition.

The opening of the Metropolitan and Provincial Medical Schools will take place as usual next Tuesday, Oct. 1, and at most of them introductory addresses will be given—by Dr. J. P. Irvine, at the Charing-cross Hospital; by Dr. Whipple, at St. George's; by Professor Garrod, F.R.S., at King's College; by Dr. Farquharson, at St. Mary's; by Dr. A. W. Edis, at the Middlesex; by Mr. Nettleship, at St. Thomas's; by Mr. Lankester, F.R.S., at University College; and by Mr. Macnamara, F.R.S., at the Westminster. At St. Bartholomew's, the London, and Guy's Hospitals no introductory addresses will be given; but at the first-named a dinner in the hall to old students and distinguished visitors; at Guy's and the London the distribution of prizes and conversaciones will be given.—The provincial schools will also inaugurate the opening of the session by addresses at Queen's College, Birmingham, by Professor W. Thomas; at Leeds, by Dr. J. E. Addison; Liverpool Royal Infirmary, by Dr. Shearer; Newcastle College of Medicine, by Mr. S. M'Bean; the Sheffield, by Dr. W. Dyson.

There were 2491 births and 1259 deaths (including 16 caused by the late collision in the Thames) registered in London last week. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 2 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, and 80 from diarrhoea. The 43 fatal cases of whooping-cough exceeded the corrected average by 14, and included 16 in South London. The 24 deaths from scarlet fever were 54 below the average. The fatal cases of fever, which had been 16, 23, 25, and 32 in the four preceding weeks, were 30 last week, of which 25 were certified as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever. No deaths were referred to typhus. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 3 and 7 in the two previous weeks, were 4 last week. The deaths referred to diarrhoea and simple cholera, which had steadily declined from 494 to 90 in the seven preceding weeks, further fell to 81 last week, and were 23 below the corrected average. In the Greater London 3022 births and 1521 deaths (including 48 caused by the sinking of the Princess Alice) were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.4 and 17.8 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature of the air was 54.4 deg., being 1.9 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 34.6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 86.9 hours.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allan, George Alexander, to be Rector of Puckington.  
Barlow, John James; Rural Dean of Fairford.  
Bather, Henry F.; Prebendary of E. Withington in Hereford Cathedral.  
Ben Ollie, Maxwell M.; Perpetual Curate of St. Patrick's, Earl's Court.  
Bucknell, Samuel; Rector of Howick.  
Bulkeley, James Rice; Vicar of Llandaff, Glamorganshire.  
Clunn, William D.; Curate of Manorbier, Pembrokeshire, during vacancy.  
Cumby, William; Perpetual Curate of Whorlton.  
De Lusignan, Constantine Adolphus; Vicar of Caton, near Lancaster.  
Dighton, C. E.; Rector of Mitcheldean; Vicar of Maisemore.  
Downer, Arthur Cleveland; Vicar of Ilkley.  
Douglas-Hamilton, Hamilton A.; Vicar of East Witton, Yorks.  
Featherstone, Samuel; Vicar of Whitechurch.  
Harkness, George Law; Vicar of Purton, Wilts.  
Jones, Hugh; Curate of St. David's, Pembroke.  
Lee, Henry; Rector of Sheinton, Salop.  
Lewis, Joseph Pollard, Vicar of Wiston, Pembrokeshire; Curate of Clarbiston in same county during vacancy.  
Macphail, E. W. St. Maur; Vicar of Balking-with-Woolstone, Berks.  
Mathias, Thomas; Curate of Newmoat during vacancy.  
Packer, Arthur; Rector of Hartest-with-Boxted, Suffolk.  
Filcher, Francis; Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford.  
Richardson, Thomas; Vicar of Rhyl.  
Smith, John; Vicar of Thorney.  
Stanton, J. John; Vicar of South Barrow, Somerset.—*Guardian*.

A harvest festival will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, Oct. 6.

The Archbishop of Canterbury laid the foundation-stone of the new Folkestone vicarage on Tuesday afternoon.

A church at Studley, the gift of the Marchioness of Ripon, was consecrated on Monday by the Bishop of the diocese.

St. Nicholas, Grosmont, which is said to be one of the most interesting churches in South Wales, from the beauty of its architecture, has been reopened after restoration.

The Bishop of Lichfield on Monday consecrated a new burial-ground in connection with All Saints' Church, West Bromwich. The ground, which forms part of the Sandwell estate, was presented by the Earl of Dartmouth.

The memorial of the late Lord Lyttelton, which has been placed in Worcester Cathedral, was on Saturday last formally handed over to the Dean and Chapter by Lord Hampton, the chairman of the memorial committee.

The *Birmingham Gazette* is informed that Miss Ryland has added to her other benefactions to Birmingham and the neighbourhood by the generous offer of land for a new church in Balsall-heath district.

The parish church of Hampton-in-Arden, which has been restored at a cost of over £3000, was reopened on Tuesday by the Bishop of Worcester. About £600 remains to be collected towards the cost of the work.

The Rural Deanery of Liverpool South, at a conference held on Tuesday night, passed a resolution declaring it to be undesirable to frame a canon recognising brotherhoods and sisterhoods as a part of the system of the Church of England.

The Rev. J. Erskine Clarke, Vicar of Battersea and honorary Canon of Winchester, has presented a stained-glass window to the Church of St. Andrew, Derby. This window, the subject of which is Nicodemus, was inaugurated at the harvest thanksgiving service this week.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Ely consecrated a new church in the parish of Guyhirne, near Wisbech, the erection of which is due to the munificence of the Dean of Edinburgh, Dr. Montgomery, who has given £1500 to the building fund. The church is built from designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

The Bishop of Oxford on Tuesday consecrated the enlarged parish church of Upton-cum-Chalvey, better known as Slough. The old church was built about forty years ago, and its foundation-stone was laid by the present Duke of Cambridge. Great interest has been taken in the work of enlargement, the Queen heading the subscription-list with a donation of £100; Mr. Charsley gave 1000 guineas, Mr. Algernon Gilliat £600, and Mrs. Nixey £500, and a further sum of £2000 remains to be raised. If funds can be obtained it is proposed to build a memorial spire to the memory of Sir W. Herschell, whose telescope stood on the spot occupied by the present tower.

The Bishop of Durham began his visitation in the chapel of Auckland Castle on Saturday last. In his charge the Bishop dealt with the questions of the increase of the Episcopate, the Burials Bill, Rationalism, and Ritualism. He would view favourably the demand of the Nonconformists with regard to the burials question if it were not avowed to be part of a scheme for the disestablishment of the Church. Clergymen, he said, ought to specially prepare themselves to meet the opposition of the Rationalists, who were multiplying with rapidity. He concluded by strongly condemning what he considered the dishonesty and rapacity of the Ritualists in setting the laws of the Church at defiance, but yet retaining their benefices.

### THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

We have engraved for this Number our Special Artist's Sketch of the south-west city gate of Famagusta, and shall give a few more Sketches of that place, with his letter describing a trip to the east coast of Cyprus. Famagusta was the principal seaport and fortress of the Venetians, who ruled Cyprus nearly a hundred years after the fall of the Lusignan kingdom. The siege of Famagusta by the Turks in 1571, and the fate of the Governor, Marcantonio Bragadino, who was skinned alive by his captors to revenge his heroic defence of the city, will be remembered by readers of history. Othello is an unhistorical personage, but Famagusta is the city where he was supposed to have been persuaded by Iago to take the life of innocent Desdemona. Our large Engraving is a Sketch, by the same Artist, of the landing-place at Baffo (the Greek Paphos), at the western extremity of the island, with British and Indian soldiers, a few sailors, Greeks, Maltese, and donkeys, apparently in some confusion. We are indebted to Captain R. Coveney, of the 42nd Regiment, for the sketch of a large batch of criminal prisoners, removed from the Turkish gaol at Nicosia, under guard of a detachment of the 42nd, with some Turkish troops, arriving at Kyrenia to be there embarked for transportation to Asia Minor. The number thus transported was altogether 266, and it is stated that they were not natives of Cyprus, but Turks from Asia. The officers in charge were Colonel Baker Russell, Major Lorne Macdonald, Captain Lord Gifford, Major Wood, and Captain De Lancey. We also give a view of the castle of St. Hilarion, near Tembros, on the north coast of Cyprus.

Mr. Mapleson and his opera company sailed from Queens-town for America on Wednesday in the human steam-ship City of Chester. The party numbered together 104 persons, and included Mesdames Gerster, Lablache, Parodi, Pisani, Robiati, and Sinico; Mdles. Cavalazzi, Hauk, and Parodi; and Signori Ardit, Bolli, Campanini, Foli, Gardini, Galassi, Del Puente, and Rosetti. Mr. Mapleson has entered into an engagement to give representations of Italian opera in New York during the winter season for seven years.



THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.



CHÂTEAU OF ST. HILARION, FROM THE VILLAGE OF TEMBROS, NORTH COAST.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SOUTH-WEST GATE OF FAMAGUSTA, THE OLD VENETIAN SEAPORT.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA: BRINGING IN INSURGENT PRISONERS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon and his family left Paris for La Forêt on Monday. The Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovich went to the Elysée on Thursday week to take leave of the Marshal. His Excellency, accompanied by General d'Abzac, returned the Grand Duke's visit shortly afterwards. In the evening the Grand Duke left Paris. Colonel Lamorelle went to the Northern Railway station to present to the Grand Duke the Marshal's best wishes for a prosperous journey.

The Grand Duke of Sachsen-Weimar, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, arrived at Paris on Sunday.

The Government has decided to open a subscription in aid of the victims of the yellow fever in Louisiana.

M. Gambetta, on account of persistent hoarseness, had been obliged to abandon his purpose of going to Grenoble, and has gone to the Château des Crêtes at Clarens for a few days' rest. M. Gambetta's speech at Romans is regarded in Paris as containing the programme of the Republican party. Republican papers generally refer to it with mixed approbation, while the non-Republican journals criticise it keenly. The Catholic press regards it as a declaration of war against Catholicism, and the Bonapartist papers condemn it strongly. The *Journal des Débats* agrees with M. Gambetta as to the object of his political programme, but is not entirely at one with him in regard to the means. After the speech 10,000 people escorted M. Gambetta to his hotel, singing the "Marseillaise." Children dressed in white strewed flowers before him, and a little girl read a complimentary address. The recent speech of M. Gambetta has been sharply replied to in a letter, which some of the Paris newspapers published, from the pen of the Bishop of Angers, who, in answer to the charges against the clergy, reminds M. Gambetta that he himself was educated at a religious school. The Bishop, however, hopes that M. Gambetta's aggression will lead to the reconstruction of an alliance amongst those who regard religion as the basis of social order.

Banquets were held on Sunday, in Paris and in the provinces, to celebrate the proclamation of the First Republic in 1792.

It is stated by some of the Paris papers that the Exhibition will remain open until Nov. 20. Exhibitors will, it is added, be permitted to sell their goods after Nov. 1.

The Peace Congress was opened on Wednesday with a speech by M. A. Franck, member of the Institute and president of the French society.

The death is announced of General de la Hitte at Bessières, Haute-Garonne. He was born in 1789, and served in the Spanish war during the First Empire. He took part in the Morea Expedition, and commanded the artillery at the taking of Algiers. In 1849 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Under the Second Empire he sat in the Senate. Since the war he has lived in complete retirement.

The whole gang of French bank-note forgers have been convicted; the principal, Joseph Barreau, being sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the others to lesser terms of imprisonment.

## ITALY.

Yesterday week, being the anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, laurel crowns were placed by the Syndic and Municipal Council upon the tomb of the late Victor Emmanuel and upon the monument erected at the Porta Pia to the soldiers killed near the spot. Congratulatory telegrams on the occasion were sent by the Syndic to the King and to General Garibaldi.

Cardinal Nina has sent a circular note to the Papal Nuncios at the foreign Courts stating that the Vatican may possibly be obliged to take measures for preserving the authority of the Pope, in view of the hostile attitude adopted by the Italian Government, observable chiefly in the exercise of the prerogative by the King in the nomination of Bishops whom the Pope would never recognise. The Nuncios are instructed to sound the Governments to which they are accredited, and especially to ascertain their views in the event of the Pope taking extreme measures. It is stated that the Pope has addressed a second letter to the Emperor of Germany, congratulating his Majesty on his restoration to health, and wishing him a long and happy life. The letter makes no reference to ecclesiastical questions. On Monday the Pope received a band of pilgrims from Piedmont, and, in addressing them, said he knew that efforts were being made to root out the faith in Italy, but the Italian people were not disposed to allow it to be taken from them. He was confident that the Catholics of Italy would continue their allegiance to the Church, the more because the difficult position in which the Pontiff was placed tended to become more serious.

The eighth annual congress of the Italian Medical Association began at Pisa on Sunday. The medical profession was represented by over 500 members.

With the exception of seven, all the brigands arraigned at the Court of Assizes at Palermo have been convicted. The three who escaped while being taken to the place of trial have been sentenced in default, and active endeavours are being made to recapture them.

Vesuvius is in a state of partial and intermittent eruption; at the base of the cone are immense fissures, from which flames and lava are issuing. On Tuesday part of the crest of the cone gave way. The volcanic activity is on the increase.

## SPAIN.

The King arrived at the Escorial on Monday night, where the Duke de Montpensier, the Duchess, and family also arrived next morning. Mass in memory of Queen Mercedes was said on Tuesday, in the presence of the King and Royal family. The King went to Madrid on Wednesday morning to preside at the Council of Ministers, at which the date and route of his journey were fixed. He will leave Madrid on Oct. 2 for a three-weeks' journey. He will attend the manoeuvres in the Ebro Valley, near Vittoria.

## BELGIUM.

The fêtes and ceremonies in celebration of the forty-eighth anniversary of Belgian national independence began on Monday, and were continued until Thursday. A solemn funeral service to the memory of those who fell whilst fighting for their country in 1830 was performed at the Church of Ste. Gudule, and was attended by several members of the Government, the Presidents and several members of the Chambers, the Judges of the superior courts, in official costumes, and numerous officers of rank, and of the Garde Civique. The choir of the church was draped in black for the occasion, and a catafalque specially prepared was lighted with candles. Their Majesties were represented by several members of the Royal household. On Monday morning the Brussels Linnaean Society opened their annual exhibition, consisting chiefly of agricultural instruments and farming machinery. The King and Queen of the Belgians honoured the exhibition by their presence, and they were also present at the races which took place in the afternoon. The tower of the well-known Hôtel de Ville was splendidly illuminated in the evening, and there was a display of fireworks. All the leading thoroughfares, as also all the Government and public buildings, were profusely decorated with the national flag in honour of the event. During the ensuing three days Brussels was en fête, and

there was a continued series of popular rejoicings of various sorts, comprising concerts, gratuitous theatrical performances, regattas, balloon ascents, and racing.

The Brussels Court of Assizes has passed a sentence of five years' imprisonment and a fine of 2000*fr.* upon M. Claudel, the author of a pamphlet libelling the Emperor of Germany, and also of another treatise described as of Socialist tendencies, and one in which the obligatory power of the law is contested. M. Carlier, the printer of these papers, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of 500*fr.* M. Claudel was not present at the trial, and judgment was passed in contumaciam.

## HOLLAND.

In bringing forward yesterday week the Budget for 1879, the Finance Minister said after 1879 it would be necessary to find means of increasing the annual public revenue by 4,000,000 *fl.*, and the Minister intended to propose with that object income and property taxes. The state of affairs was "not alarming, but required the exercise of care, foresight, and economy."

The Second Chamber of the States General on Tuesday adopted, by 47 votes to 13, the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, almost paraphrasing the Royal Speech. M. Vanhouten, an advanced Liberal, delivered a speech in the course of the debate, in which he energetically advocated a general reform of the system of taxation. The members of the Catholic party also took part in the discussion, warmly condemning the report presented to the King by the Government against the petitions asking the King to refuse his sanction to the law on elementary instruction. The Minister for the Colonies, in reply to some objections expressed by M. Casembroot, stated that, according to advices from the Dutch Commandant in Acheen, twelve complete battalions of troops were at present engaged, forming a force amply sufficient to terminate the war.

A rumour of a contemplated marriage of the King with Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont is contradicted.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany was yesterday week present at a grand military parade held at Cassel, and rode on his charger down the lines to inspect the troops. He no longer carried his right arm in a sling. The Empress followed in a carriage drawn by six horses. His Majesty was enthusiastically greeted by a large crowd of spectators.

Prince Bismarck was able to transact Government business on Friday last. Following the advice of his physicians, he left Berlin on Monday for Varzin, to spend a few days with his two sons. His only daughter, the Countess Mary, is betrothed to Count Rantzau, a rising diplomatist, of the ancient Schleswig-Holstein family of the same name.

Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador to Russia, left Berlin last Tuesday night on his return to St. Petersburg.

The *Official Gazette* announces the appointment of Count Statzfeld as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Socialist Bill does not make much progress.

The *Times* hears from Berlin that, notwithstanding the strictest investigation of the Hödel and the Nobiling cases, no trace of conspiracy has been discovered.

The *North German Gazette* of Tuesday evening, referring to the German Circular upon the dilatoriness of the Porte in carrying out the Berlin Treaty, says that Germany's only motive in urging dispatch was to contribute towards the preservation of peace. Moreover, as the Power who presided at the Congress, her issue of the circular was a duty imposed by her position, notwithstanding the probable rejection of her proposals by the other Powers. Germany, having acquitted herself of this duty, will not revert to the subject; the less so as the murder of Mehemet Ali renders it doubtful whether the Porte does not lack the power rather than the will to fulfil her obligations.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Crown Prince Rudolph, left Vienna on Wednesday to attend the military manoeuvres in the Tyrol.

A telegram from Prague states that the Czechian Deputies, who have hitherto abstained from attending any of the sittings of the Legislature, on Tuesday appeared in the Diet and made a statement, in which they declared that, while remaining true to their former protests, they had entered the House in order to prove whether they would attain their end by a conciliatory attitude.

Official despatches published at Vienna state that the occupation of Bosnia has been proceeding rapidly the last few days, and that the pacification of Herzegovina is virtually concluded.

## DENMARK.

The King arrived at Copenhagen from England at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, the 19th inst. His Majesty was received at the railway station by the Crown Prince and Princess, Prince Waldemar, the Ministers, the members of the foreign diplomatic body, and the principal civil and military authorities. The King proceeded to his summer residence.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Emperor paid a visit on Tuesday to Sebastopol, where he reviewed the troops who have returned from Turkey.

The Russian troops, it is stated, have now completely evacuated San Stefano, but will remain a week or two longer at Rodosto. The Russian head-quarters are removed to Adrianople. General Todleben has sent to the Czar a telegraphic report of his enthusiastic reception at Adrianople. He was welcomed by the Mussulman, Greek, Bulgarian, Armenian, and Jewish clergy, who requested him to express their unbounded gratitude for the protection afforded by the Russian authorities, and to state the opinion of the inhabitants that no such order and justice had ever prevailed in the city as during the Russian occupation.

The draught of a definitive treaty has been submitted by the Russian Ambassador to the Porte, and is now under consideration by the Ottoman Government.

The Turkish scheme for a new loan has proved fruitless, owing to the want of English co-operation, and the Porte, it is now stated in a telegram from Constantinople, relies upon England to exert a moral influence upon capitalists by making an official declaration respecting the resources of Turkey.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has telegraphed to the Porte that the pacification of Crete will shortly be effected.

Saïvet Pasha is stated to be willing to cede eventually to Greece several islands of the Archipelago, but no territory on the Turkish mainland.

It is stated in telegrams from Constantinople that the Envoy of the Ameer of Afghanistan is endeavouring to induce the Porte to conclude an alliance with Russia.

Official despatches received by the Porte state that the Turkish troops under Moussa Pasha entered Erzeroum on the 20th.

All responsibility has been repudiated by the Porte for the events which have occurred in Bosnia; and it has addressed a circular to that effect to its representatives abroad.

The Pera correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that

Admiral Hornby has received telegraphic instructions directing him to leave Prinkipo and at once proceed with the fleet to Artaki, in the Sea of Marmora. The Admiral had, however, telegraphed for permission to remain in his present anchorage until Saturday.

## EGYPT.

Mr. Rivers Wilson's appointment to the post of Egyptian Minister of Finance was announced on the 20th inst. in the *Official Journal*, in which also it was stated that the cession of lands by the Khedive for the benefit of the State has been duly effected by the Commission. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture has been suppressed from economical motives. The Customs are to be under the control of the Finance Ministry, and the Post Office under the Ministry of the Interior. Prisoners for debts to the Daira are released by order of Nubar Pasha.

## CANADA.

A telegram from Toronto, dated Sept. 24, says that the Earl of Dufferin, in an address delivered at the opening of the Provincial Exhibition in that city, eulogised the people and institutions of Canada, and predicted a brilliant future for the Dominion under the auspices of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. His Lordship urged the Canadians to cultivate the most friendly relations with the Americans, whom he characterised as a noble, generous, and hospitable people, and animated by the kindest feelings towards the Dominion. His Lordship concluded by expressing his confident opinion that both countries were destined to be united in the bonds of an unbroken friendship.

We reported last week that the general elections to the Dominion Parliament resulted in the complete defeat of the supporters of the Mackenzie Administration, the Opposition having a majority in each of the leading provinces. The Ministers of Finance and Militia were defeated, as was also Sir John Macdonald, leader of the Opposition, but a constituency (that of Manitoba) for the latter has been found since. The victors are pledged to a Protection policy, and owe their success largely, it is thought, to the late depression of business.

We hear from Montreal that six Orangemen have been committed by the police magistrate for trial before the Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of belonging to an illegal society. The action is brought as a test case in connection with the disturbances on the occasion of the Orange celebration of July 12 last.

## AMERICA.

President Hayes has met with an enthusiastic popular reception at Pittsburg.

The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Sitting Bull has sent six Sioux emissaries to Port Keogh, Montana, to ascertain the terms on which he could surrender.

A demonstration of a threatening character was made at Washington last Saturday by 400 men on strike. They were dispersed without difficulty by the police. Two companies of regulars have been ordered from Baltimore.

From New Orleans we have intelligence that the yellow fever is rapidly decreasing, except in the country districts.

## AUSTRALIA.

The following telegram has been received by the Agent-General for Queensland from Brisbane:—"Parliament prorogued. General election takes place in November and December. Prospects of season good. Rainfall general."

## MEXICO.

Congress was opened on the 18th inst. In his message President Diaz declared that the Government had performed its duties towards the United States in good faith and to the full extent of its power. The negotiations entered into between the two Governments for the joint military protection of the Rio Grande frontier had failed, because the United States Government had declined to countermand its instructions to General Ord. The President concluded by stating that Mexico desired to maintain peace with all nations, and especially with the United States.

## INDIA.

Shere Ali has given a very decided negative to the overtures of the Indian Government by refusing to admit Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission into Afghan territory. The mission, advancing from Peshawur, has been stopped in the Khyber Pass by troops that were no doubt acting under instructions from the Ameer. Details respecting the stoppage of the mission, and the proceedings of our Indian Government consequent thereon, are given in another column.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs that floods have caused great damage in the Indus Valley. The Kusmore Bund has been breached, and the railway line near Phulji station endangered. It is hoped, however, that the Indus Valley Railway will be opened for through traffic from Mooltan to Kotree before the end of October. The Government have resolved to complete the Punjab Northern State Railway to Rawul Pindee with the utmost energy. All leave has been stopped, and employes on leave recalled.

Telegrams from Rangoon state that the report of the death of the King of Burmah was unfounded.

Khudojar Khan, the ex-ruler of Khokand, has, according to the *Turkestan Gazette*, fled to Afghanistan, and is at Cabul.

The prisoners charged with being concerned in the riots at Surat in April last, on the occasion of the imposition of the license tax, have been honourably acquitted.

The death of Orlélie Antoine, formerly known as the King of Araucania, is announced from Périgueux.

Mr. John Carr, jun., barrister-at-law, has been appointed Chief Magistrate of the Gambia Settlements.

The Spanish frigate Pizarro has foundered at sea, but the whole of the officers and crew have been saved.

The three principal hotels on the Righi—the Scheideck, the Fürst, and the Kulm—have been declared bankrupt.

The *Invalide Russe* has received intelligence from Central Asia that 20,000 Chinese troops have arrived at Manas on their way to join the army of Tso-Koun-Tsan at Kashgar.

A terrible accident has occurred in the St. Gothard tunnel, where three cases of blasting-powder exploded, causing the death of ten workmen and injuries to many others.

Despatches from Belgrade report the death of the newly-born son of Prince Milan, also the serious illness of Princess Natalie in consequence of her premature accouchement.

Under the presidency of Herr Brachelli, of Vienna, the International Railway Congress, for the discussion of railway statistics and the means of facilitating railway communication, was opened on Monday at Berne.

Commissioners from the Government of Japan have been visiting Victoria and New South Wales, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the products and manufactures of the country. The principal member of the party, Mr. M. Yokoyama, is an experienced traveller, and speaks and writes English as well as a native-born British subject. He will go



home via the United States and Europe. The others return direct to Japan. The commission went to Australia on a strictly business mission, to ascertain what can be done to open up trade between Japan and the colonies.

The German barque *Elise*, from Bremen, arrived in the Tyne on Monday evening with the crew of the brig *Ohio*, of North Shields, whom she picked up in an exhausted condition after they had abandoned their vessel. The *Ohio* foundered during a gale off Souter Point about a week since.

The Postmaster-General announces that the steam-ship *Cuzco* will leave Plymouth on the 30th inst. for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, and will take letters and newspapers for all the Australian and New Zealand colonies, if specially addressed "per s.s. *Cuzco*, via Plymouth," and posted in London on or before the evening of to-day (Saturday).

A telegram has been received from Shanghai, dated the 18th inst., intimating that a good harvest has been reaped in Northern China, and that it is, therefore, no longer necessary to go on collecting money in this country for the relief of the sufferers by famine. Under these circumstances, it is intended to close the subscription list in London as soon as possible.

*Galignani* states that the President of the Republic has awarded a gold medal to Lieutenant William Leare, of the English steamer *H. D. Pochin*, for saving the crew of the French vessel *Marie-Alexandrine*, abandoned at sea; and others of silver to the sailors William Humphrey, William Edward Green, Christopher Marriott, Andrew Gibson, Bernard Elliott, and Lona Yolla for their co-operation.

Sir William Northcott, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, who is on the eve of retiring from official duties, has issued a farewell address to the island militia force, which he compliments in the most gratifying manner for its efficiency in every respect, and expresses his satisfaction at leaving behind him a loyal, ready, and well-formed body, capable of fulfilling all the purposes for which it may be required.

Two emigrant-ships sailed on Friday, Sept. 1. The ship *Clara*, of 938 tons, Captain Cutler, sailed from the Clyde, having on board the following number of emigrants, bound for Brisbane—viz., 52 married men, 52 married women, 105 single men, 54 single women, 50 children between the ages of twelve and one, and nine infants: making a total of 322 souls. The ship *Hereford*, 1440 tons, Captain McCarthy, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney, with 463 emigrants.—The Agent-General has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship *Hawkesbury*, which sailed from Plymouth in June last.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that, on Oct. 1, the Republic of Peru will be admitted into the General Postal Union, and thenceforth the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence addressed to that country, by whatever route it may be forwarded, will be as follows:—Letters, 6d. per half-ounce; post-cards, 3d. each; newspapers, 1d. per four ounces; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents and patterns, 2d. per two ounces. Unpaid letters from Peru will be charged 9d. per half-ounce on delivery. Letters, post-cards, newspapers, legal and commercial documents and patterns, addressed to Peru, may be registered, the registration fee being in all cases 2d., which, in addition to the postage, must be prepaid. As no post-cards bearing impressed stamps of the value of 3d. have been issued, the ordinary or the foreign post-cards now in use must be employed when it is desired to send a post-card to Peru, adhesive stamps being affixed to the cards to make up the amount of postage required.

It is officially announced that the next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin at the South Exhibition Galleries, South Kensington, on Nov. 29, the medical examinations taking place on the previous day at the Royal Military Academy.—Prince Ibrahim Pasha, son of the Pasha of Egypt, who recently passed successfully the examination for admission to this institution, joined it yesterday week.

The Duke of Cambridge made his half-yearly inspection of the troops in camp at Aldershot. After the inspection the horse artillery and cavalry went through a sham fight, manoeuvring against an enemy supposed to be in position on Caesar's Camp. On Wednesday the summer and autumn drills in which the Aldershot forces have been engaged for three months were brought to a close with a sham fight on the common east of the staff college, Sandhurst, about eight miles from the camp, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge. The troops were divided into two opposing forces; they marched from the camp at an early hour, and arrived at their allotted positions about ten o'clock. General Peyton commanded the southern force, consisting of about 5000 of all arms, and General Pakenham, with about 4000, commanded the northern force, which was to cover Wokingham against the force advancing from Woking.

The lectures founded by Sir Thomas Gresham will be read to the public on the following days in the months of October and November, 1878, in English, at six o'clock p.m., in the theatre of Gresham College, Basinghall-street, in the following order:—Physic, Mr. Symes Thompson, M.D., Tuesday, Oct. 8, Wednesday, 9, Thursday, 10, and Friday, 11; Rhetoric, Mr. Thomas F. Dallin, M.A., Tuesday, Oct. 15, Wednesday, 16, Thursday, 17, and Friday, 18; Law, Mr. J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Tuesday, Oct. 22, Wednesday, 23, Thursday, 24, and Friday, 25; Astronomy, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S., Tuesday, Oct. 29, Wednesday, 30, Thursday, 31, and Friday, Nov. 1; Geometry, the Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, B.D., Dean of Manchester, Tuesday, Nov. 5, Wednesday, 6, Thursday, 7, and Friday, 8; Divinity, the Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, B.D., Dean of Chichester, Tuesday, Nov. 12, Wednesday, 13, Thursday, 14, and Friday, 15; Music, Mr. Henry Wyld, Mus. D., Tuesday, Nov. 19, Wednesday, 20, Thursday, 21, and Friday, 22.

Mr. W. E. Forster gave an address on the 19th in Marischal College to the students of the Aberdeen University, who presented him with an address of thanks and congratulations for the manner in which he had performed the duties attached to the rectorial chair. Principal Pirie presided. Mr. Forster declined to enter on a comparison between the English and Scotch University systems; but this he would say, that he hoped the special features of the Scotch system would never depart from Scotland. One great feature which struck an outsider more than any other was the fact that a University education in Scotland was open to all classes; and, after having had some practical experience of the work in the Universities, he could now realise in some measure the importance and advantage of all classes being able to receive the higher culture. He approved the Scotch system of giving degrees early in life, so as to allow young men to begin as early as possible to earn their own livelihood. He was of opinion that the experience obtained at work and business at the age of twenty-two was far more valuable than college training. He referred to the recommendations of the University Commission, and spoke with approval of the suggestion that there should be a preliminary examination, and that classics should not be so entirely the conditions of a University degree as they had been.

## REJECTION OF OUR MISSION TO CABUL.

The news from India on Monday morning was of a very serious character. Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission left Peshawar on Saturday and proceeded towards Jumrood, a point in British territory close to the Afghan frontier. Major Cavnagari had ridden forward to Ali Musjid, a station in Afghan territory, in order to ask for a safe passage from the Ameer's officer, but was met at once by a decided and unhesitating refusal, accompanied by threats of resistance and by a display of armed force on the surrounding heights. After three hours had been spent in fruitless attempts at negotiation, Major Cavnagari returned to Jumrood, and the mission withdrew to Peshawar in obedience to direct instructions telegraphed from the Viceroy at Simla. At the same time news comes from Constantinople that the Envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who recently arrived in the Turkish capital, is endeavouring to induce the Porte to conclude an alliance with Russia.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing on Sunday night, gives the following details respecting the stoppage of the British mission to Cabul:—

Our relations with the Ameer have assumed a very critical character. The Cabul ruler has at last thrown off every semblance even of outward friendliness and courtesy, and has chosen to adopt, in preference, an attitude of marked and open hostility. Your special correspondent with the mission telegraphs that it left Peshawar yesterday and proceeded as far as Jumrood, a place on the actual frontier, though within British territory. Thence it was recalled by a telegram from the Viceroy, and accordingly it marched back to Peshawar. This morning private advices from Simla, upon which absolute reliance can be placed, state that on the mission being ordered to march to Jumrood Major Cavnagari rode forward to Ali Musjid, escorted by Khyberies, in order to ask for a safe passage. The Ameer's officer, however, at Ali Musjid positively refused to permit the mission to advance. He threatened resistance, and crowned the surrounding heights commanding the route with armed men in order to dispute the passage. The interview between the chief and Major Cavnagari lasted three hours, and though the former was warned over and over again that the Ameer would be deemed responsible for his conduct, he expressed an unflinching determination to resist the passage of the mission by force. Not the faintest shadow of a doubt is entertained that this officer was acting under full instructions from the Ameer, inasmuch as Mufti Shah and Akhor, two responsible officers of the Ameer, have been dispatched from Cabul to Ali Musjid within the last few days. Both of these officers have been mentioned in Cabul newspapers as favourably disposed towards and engaged in direct communication with the Russian Embassy. Two important facts require to be noted—the first that this insolent rebuff occurred in presence of the two Indian Princes attached to the mission, who were personal witnesses of the interview between Major Cavnagari and the Ameer's officer; the second is that the Russian Envoy is still residing at Cabul. The mission will be now withdrawn. In view of the long-continued ungracious and hostile conduct of the existing ruler of Afghanistan, aggravated as it is by the present contemptuous slight offered to our national dignity, all possibility of renewing friendly relations with this uncompromising and morose barbarian is utterly hopeless; and, even if the prospects were still hopeful, their realisation could only be accomplished at the complete sacrifice of proper self-respect and at the grave risk of very considerable loss of prestige in the eyes of our Indian subjects and of our feudatory Princes. In consequence, therefore, of the present conduct of Russia, and the future policy for us which this conduct now decisively indicates, and against which, fortunately for India, the Government and the English people are most fully and completely warned, this important question of frontier policy will henceforward cease to be treated from a merely Indian standpoint. It at once travels out of the domain of provincial into that of Imperial considerations, and those of the very highest magnitude. No one is more keenly alive than the Viceroy to this new development of the question, and he clearly discerns that it is only by the united efforts and energetic co-operation of the English and Indian Foreign Offices that this dangerously complex state of matters can be finally brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Indian Government are backed by ample military resources to enable them promptly and severely to punish the Ameer for his insulting attitude of disrespect, but the significant fact is fully recognised that the Ameer is but the puppet, while Russia stands behind as the *deus ex machina*. The measures, therefore, to be adopted in view of the Ameer's conduct cease to be a question of Indian policy, but are at once resolved into a serious problem of English foreign policy, which can only be dealt with in strict accordance with the settled principles of the English Cabinet. Meanwhile, the immediate object of the Viceroy is to endeavour to make it clearly understood that we have no cause of quarrel with the Afghan people, and to endeavour to win over and secure all the border tribes. The Khyberies have on the present occasion behaved well, and have shown every disposition to remain friendly.

The *Daily News*' Special Correspondent at Simla telegraphs to the like effect with reference to the rejection of the British mission to Cabul; and in a subsequent telegram he states that the mission has been dissolved, and the Viceroy's emissary to Cabul has been recalled. The garrison of Quetta is to be reinforced by 3000 additional troops, and a mixed European and native force of 4000 men is to assemble immediately at Thull, at the entrance to the Khoram valley. A reserve force of 6000 will be formed at Sukkur early in November. The route by the Khoram valley is, the correspondent states, through an open country to Cabul, and a force might advance to within seventy miles of that town, entirely avoiding the Khyber Pass. The intention of this demonstration is not the correspondent adds, an attack on Cabul, but to show the Ameer his helplessness. At the same time, by friendly treatment, an attempt will be made to conciliate the frontier-tribes, who are weary of his oppression.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Bombay of Monday's date which says that a special meeting of the Viceroy's Council was held at Simla, and General Roberts, the commandant of the frontier forces, has started for Peshawar with secret orders. A large force is ordered to be in readiness on the frontier, where 12,000 men are already massed. The Indian newspapers (the telegram says) universally consider that the affront to the mission demands an apology or the occupation of Afghanistan. A war feeling is prevalent among the Europeans, trade is disturbed, and Government securities have fallen.

The *Telegraph* has a despatch from Simla, dated Tuesday, as follows:—Orders have been issued for the concentration of troops at the Thull entrance to the Kurram Valley, and also at Quetta above the Bolan Pass. The Commissioner at Peshawar is engaged in negotiations which have for their object to detach the Khyberies from the Ameer; and the authorities are hopeful that the end will be attained, as the Khyberies, by their friendly bearing to the mission, have incurred the severe displeasure of Shere Ali. The mission itself is now broken up, and Sir Neville Chamberlain returns at once to Simla.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta says that war with Afghanistan is there believed to be inevitable. He states that the commandant of Ali Musjid Fort threatened Major Cavnagari, saying that, save for his personal friendship, he would shoot him on the spot. Other telegrams show that it is still considered uncertain in India whether the military preparations which are being made are intended as a demonstration to terrify the Ameer or for an actual invasion of Afghanistan.

The Indian papers have published the two letters, dated Aug. 14 and Aug. 23, sent by the Viceroy to the Ameer, the first announcing that it had been decided to send a mission to Cabul, and asking for it a safe conduct and proper reception; the second, offering condolences on the death of the Ameer's heir. To neither of these letters was any answer returned. The *Standard* publishes their text, together with that of the letter which Sir Neville Chamberlain addressed to the Afghan commandant at the Khyber Pass.

The highest tide in the Thames for this year will probably be this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

The Bristol Docks committee have under their consideration a scheme for placing buoys at all points of danger and shallow parts of the seven miles of the river Avon from Bristol to Kingroad, most of these buoys to have a light at night.

## POLITICAL.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that an earldom has been conferred on Lord Cairns, whose titles will be Viscount Garmoyne, in the county of Antrim, and Earl Cairns. The *Gazette* also announces that the Queen has appointed the Marquis of Lorne to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Several members of Parliament have recently been airing their views on the Eastern Question, both sides being pretty equally represented. We give the pith of the speeches:—

Mr. W. E. Baxter, addressing his constituents at Montrose on the 19th inst., said that the Berlin Treaty was a most important step in carrying out the policy which Mr. Gladstone and his friends had always recommended. The area taken from Turkey was greater than that abstracted by the Treaty of San Stefano, and yet Lord Beaconsfield told us, and simpletons believed him, that there had been no partition, and that Turkey had been strengthened. Sir Austen Layard, who had played a very pitiful part in all these matters, might well say of the Treaty of Berlin that it would lead to the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire. It was because that was also his (Mr. Baxter's) firm belief that he rejoiced in it. The treaty, however, failed in many respects, and it would not stand, any more than the treaties of 1815 and 1856. The Convention with Turkey, Mr. Baxter said, he looked upon as a sop to the Jingo, and it was, in his opinion, the most dangerous arrangement ever entered into by British statesmen.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Elcho, M.P., and Mr. Reginald Yorke, M.P., were amongst the speakers at the Winchcombe agricultural dinner yesterday week. Sir M. H. Beach, replying to the toast of his health, referred to the Eastern Question, and asked that those who were disposed to criticise the policy of the Government should wait before they expressed a decided opinion. The Berlin Treaty, he said, was no particular work of the British Government, but it was more satisfactory than that of San Stefano. There were evils which the Government had attempted to mitigate by the occupation of Cyprus, which island would in time regain the prosperity it enjoyed in centuries past.

Last Saturday Lord Carnarvon met his principal tenants in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire at Teversall, near Mansfield. A military band played on the village green, and there were many signs of rejoicing at his Lordship's visit after an absence of many years. A dinner was given in the school-room, and the clergy and the local gentry were present, besides about one hundred of the tenants. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Crompton proposed his Lordship's health. In reply his Lordship referred at length to the foreign policy of the Government, beginning with the Treaty of Berlin, which, he said, ought not to be called a treaty of peace, for every hour justified his former observation that it did not contain the elements of a really permanent peace. Turkey was crumbling to pieces as fast as possible. The state of our finances required the greatest possible caution on the part of the Government. This was a very questionable time for our interference in Afghanistan, when on all sides there were rumours of possible war in that State. Much more than war, however, he dreaded the conquest or occupation of Afghanistan.

Mr. Childers visited the Barrow Liberal Club on Monday evening and addressed to its members some observations on the present state of the Liberal party, advising them not to try to tie each other down, but rather to bring about a general progress and improvement.

A Liberal demonstration took place on Monday evening at Newcastle-under-Lyme, to celebrate the result of the late election in that town. Addresses were delivered by the borough members, Messrs. Allen and Edge, Mr. Cotes, M.P., and Mr. Delahunt, M.P., and in the evening Mr. Jenkins, M.P., addressed a mass meeting.

On Tuesday night the Marquis of Lorne addressed the electors of Argyleshire at Inverary by way of leave-taking, prior to his departure for the Dominion of Canada. Only a short time previous, he said, he had no other expectation than that he should have occasion before long to address them as a candidate for their suffrages at a general election. In now leaving for that important part of the Empire to which he had been called, he wished to say a few words by way of taking leave. He had always done his utmost to promote the interests of the country, though he could not hope that he had pleased everybody. Lord Lorne concluded by giving an account of the resources and recent progress of Canada.

Mr. Ingram, the Liberal member for Boston, addressed his constituents at a public meeting on Tuesday evening and was enthusiastically received. He severely criticised the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. Earp, M.P., and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting. The following resolution was carried, with but few dissentients:—"That it is the duty of the Liberals of this country to put forth their most earnest efforts to curb the spirit of the Tory Government in a career which is calculated to bring upon England grave trouble and responsibility, if not disaster, with certainly an unjustifiable increase of taxation; and to promote, on every available occasion, the return of Liberal representatives to the House of Commons." Messrs. Ingram and Parry were unanimously adopted as Liberal candidates at the next general election.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach distributed the prizes at the Chipping Norton and Moreton-in-Marsh Agricultural Show on Tuesday, and afterwards presided at the annual dinner in the evening. He was supported by the Earl of Redesdale and an influential company. Sir Michael warmly eulogised the loyal spirit displayed by the colonies in offering to form whole brigades for the service of the mother country. On the subject of a dissolution of Parliament, he said that if the country was satisfied, as he believed it to be, with its representatives in Parliament, the Government itself had no reason to complain.

Colonel Stanley, the Secretary of State for War, spoke at a luncheon on Tuesday at the North Lonsdale Agricultural Show. He said that up to the present there was nothing to lead the Government to suppose that the recent negotiations at Berlin would do otherwise than conduce to the ultimate security and peace of the world.

Colonel North and Mr. Harcourt, speaking at the Watlington Farmers' Association, took occasion to refer to the Afghan difficulty. The former believed that the administration of the Government was a thing that Englishmen should be proud of, and that England never stood higher in the feeling of foreigners than it did now. Mr. Harcourt could not conceal from himself that Russia was touching the territory of Afghanistan. The gentlemen who considered it patriotic to question the policy of the Government would be urging that it was not our part to interfere with the Afghans, and that if another Power interfered we must make up our minds to lose India. We were, however, prepared for war, and he believed the country would be united as to any enemy that might assail us.





THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: LANDING-PLACE ON THE WEST COAST, NEAR BAFFO.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Afghanistan is for the moment in all men's mouths in Paris, and the leading articles of the daily and evening papers are full of more or less hazy conjectures as to what the British Government intend to do in view of the affront offered to our Imperial prestige by the repulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain's embassy. One exceptionally well-informed Parisian journal warns us that among the dangers which we shall have to encounter in attempting the conquest of Afghanistan will be the forcing of the celebrated "Guebir Pass, swarming as it does with fanatical fire-worshippers." Another paper disinters (I suspect *ad hoc*) an old prophecy attributed to Nostradamus, running—

Sûble Dix Neuf Anglais fière race  
Trouvent Chypre et Khybre moult impasse.

So that we are to find no way out of it, either in Cyprus or in Cabul.

There is a tiny Paris paper of four not too clearly printed pages called the *Petit Journal*, the circulation of which exceeds, they tell me 300,000 per diem. One of the specialties of this little sheet is that it contains every morning an essay of from two and a half to three columns on the "burning question" of the day. For some years this diurnal essay was contributed, under the pseudonym of "Timothée Trimm," by a wonderfully prolific writer named Leo Lespès. He died, and his place is now supplied by a gentleman as fecund, but not quite so facile, who adopts the *nom de plume* of "Thomas Grimm." On Wednesday morning last M. Grimm was naturally called upon to write a three-column article on Afghanistan. His exordium is quite touching in its naïve confession of imperfect information. "Unfortunately," he remarks, "there is no country in the world which is so little known as Afghanistan. That it is situated between Persia, Turkestan, China, and British India; that its frontiers are defended by the spurs of the colossal mountains, the Himalayas; that it has been the region whence issued the barbarians who overran and conquered Europe, and that it is the promised land of wild beasts: that is nearly all which is known about Afghanistan." M. Thomas Grimm, however, by dint of copious draughts on "L'Inde des Rayahs," in the "Tour du Monde," contrived to get through his three columns à merveille.

Mem: If I had a copy of the "Journal of Lady Sale" by me I would send it, in a pure spirit of journalistic fraternity, to M. Grimm. Do you remember that fascinating narrative of hair-breadth 'scapes? I well recollect, as a small boy, pasting on my bed-room wall the portrait of the Anglo-Indian heroine on horseback, a Cashmere shawl turban crowning her head, her sash full of daggers and pistols, and waving a scimitar, while the air darkened with arrows and matchlock bullets shot by ferocious Afghans swarming on the crest of the rocky ravine. The "War in Afghanistan" was brought out, I think, as a hippodramatic spectacle at Astley's. Tell me, Orientalists, am I right in placing the accent on the last syllable in Afghanistan? But should it be an acute (') or a grave (') accent?

The French, up to this present writing, have fully made up their minds as to two things. First, that Great Britain will immediately declare war against Russia (in consequence of Afghanistan), and next, that Sir Garnet Wolseley will be immediately appointed Viceroy of India and Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian armies. "The descendant of the haughty Cardinal Wolsey," they point out, "will be no longer suffered to waste his talents on the fever-stricken deserts of Cyprus."

I note in papers from home that the Earl of Rosebery has been making a speech equally modest, humorous, and sensible on Science and Art, somewhere in Scotland. Incidentally his Lordship touched on cookery, an art which, according to his showing, especially needed development in North Britain; and then he made a jocose allusion to that inscrutable mystery the haggis. Now, with all due deference to the cleverest and most promising of our Liberal peers, I must protest that there is no more mystery about a haggis than there is about a plum-pudding. There are a dozen ways of making both the one and the other dish: that is all. I cannot eat haggis any more than I can eat sweetbread, or tripe, or giblet soup, or "internal arrangements" of any kind; but catholicity in culinary matters impels me to recognise haggis as a most artistic and succulent dish.

It is elaborate, I grant, but far from mysterious. You will find a very fair recipe for a haggis in Mrs. Glasse; but the dish is far more learnedly and exhaustively treated in the review of a work called "Meg Dods' Cookery Book," which (the review) appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* about fifty years ago. The article in question, in which every known form of haggis is discussed at length, may have been written by "Odoherly" (Dr. Maginn) or by "Christopher North" (Professor Wilson); still it is not impossible that its author was Sir Walter himself.

Nor am I, in my own mind, at all satisfied as to the nationality of the haggis. The connection between Scotland and France was in old times very close indeed. The Celt drank claret long before the Saxon did; and in many old French cookery books I have met with recipes intimately resembling those given for the concoction of an orthodox Scottish haggis—but always abating the oatmeal. The Italian *ravioli*, again, is a miniature haggis, an envelope of macaroni paste taking the place of the ovine *sac* in which the Caledonian dainty is contained. How would it be if the Italian cook of Mary Queen of Scots brought over the haggis from the Louvre to Holyrood? Imagine Rizzio plunging his knife into that "muckle" pudding, just before the conspirators plunged their daggers into him!

I am compelled (I shall be home in a few days) to dine out at a Paris restaurant every day; and I regret to state that these eight weeks past (always in consequence of the Exhibition, I suppose) I have found the fish to have much more of an "ancient and fishlike flavour" than is desirable. At the Café Anglais and at the Restaurant Gaillon (conjunction of the Rue de la Michodière and the Rue Louis-le-Grand) I have invariably found the fish to be as fresh—to use the proverbial expression—"as paint." At the remaining restaurants, even to the grandest, it is frequently more than equivocal. There is but scant consolation for the habitual staleness of a most wholesome and delicious article of food that the French papers of the poorer order, such as the *Figaro*, the *Gaulois*, and the *Voltaire*, revel day after day in extremely funny but, under the circumstances, exasperating stories about stale fish. Here is one: A customer at a boulevard restaurant complains, in distinctly audible tones, that his mackerel is absolutely uneatable. "S-sssh!" whispers the waiter, discreetly putting his finger to his lips. "It isn't the mackerel. *Pas le moins du monde*. It's the salmon of the gentleman opposite!"

Another: A guest complains on Wednesday that his turbot is not so good as that of which he partook on the preceding Sunday. "That's very odd," remarks the complacent *garçon*.

"Really, I can't make it out; for it happens to be a slice of the very same turbot which was served to Monsieur on Sunday." This is only a clever paraphrase of the very old French Joe Miller about Jocrisse and the salmon. "I saw this morning," said Jocrisse (the French Tom Fool), "the finest salmon at Chevit's that I ever beheld in my life. I shall save up my pocket-money till I am able to buy it."

A wise gentleman in the *World*, apostrophising me by my own proper name—not even as "G. A. S."—and cruelly tearing the mask of the anonymous from a writer in a daily newspaper, reproaches me with having boasted of the "Burgundy, Chamberlain, and Romanée-Comté at the Café Anglais, as that establishment piques itself on its Bordeaux wines, and does not go in for a spécialité of Burgundy." I beg to state that I never heard of such a wine as Romanée-Comté, any more than I ever heard of "Château-Lapouffe," "Clos-de-Pougeot," or "Moulin à Vendre." When the wise gentleman knows more about the wines of Burgundy I will talk to him. For the moment I leave him Romanée—what? as a "French puzzle." I may just add that the cellars of the Café Anglais are among the most surprising and the least known of the wonders of underground Paris. The lease of the famous restaurant is on the eve of expiry, and the sale of the Café Anglais wines—Burgundies as well as Bordeaux—will probably be one of the leading "events" of the year 1883.

Those "French puzzles" in the *World*, at which I glanced just now, are doing right good service in the cause of Anglo-French education, although a few of the examples to be corrected are somewhat too transparent in the blunders which they present for amendment. "Le Prince de Galles tiendra une levée à Buckingham Palace Mardi prochain à deux heures et demies" is too amusingly naïve in its inaccuracy to be set right by anybody save "the merest schoolgirl;" yet at the same time—quite apart from its being a "French puzzle"—it exposes a solecism which has become ingrained in colloquial English and in the phraseology of our own *Court Circular*. I allude to the word "levée." There is such a thing as a "levée en masse;" and the embankment of the Mississippi at New Orleans is correctly called a "levée." It is a collective thing which is raised. But her Majesty or the Prince of Wales should hold not a "levée," but a "lever"—that is the act of a thing or person that is rising. Thus, likewise, "un lever de rideau"—a short piece played to the rising, as it were, of the curtain. But "lever" in a courtly sense has become a wholly obsolete expression. Crowned heads no longer receive their courtiers the first thing in the morning while they are arising from their couches—you remember how Louis the Fourteenth's valet used to hand his Majesty's periwig to him, on the point of a gold-headed cane, through the barely-opened bed-curtains;—and, certainly, since the Revolution of July, 1830, there have been no Royal "levées" in France. I question, indeed, whether those stately mummeries survived the cataclysm of 1789. The First and the Third Napoleons and King Louis Philippe did not hold "levées" at the Tuileries. They held "receptions," just as Marshal MacMahon holds "receptions" at the Elysée. In England, on the other hand, we persist in our wrong-saying; and not only Royalty but the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief holds "levées." Is it to be assumed that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge gets up at two in the afternoon? Everybody knows that H.R.H. is, like Don Quixote de la Mancha, *gran madrugador*, and that he frequently puts in an appearance in the Park at seven a.m. G. A. S.

A new lecture-hall and library which have been erected at the Lancashire Independent College, Whalley Range, were opened on Wednesday.

Miss Wedgwood, a descendant of the famous pottery-ware manufacturer, has offered to provide a home for training the young pauper girls of Stoke-on-Trent as domestic servants.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students attending the classes of the Free Library at Wolverhampton took place in the council-chamber of the Townhall on Monday night. The Mayor (Mr. D. Kendrick) presided, and among those present were Mr. Alexander Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., Mr. M. Ironmonger, Dr. Langley, Mr. Alderman Walker, and the Rev. G. Duckett. Mr. Elliot (the librarian) having read the report, Mr. Staveley Hill distributed the prizes.

At the Peterborough Agricultural Society's annual dinner on Wednesday Mr. Cave, of Boston, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, was awarded the £50 prize given by the Earl of Carysfort for the best cultivated farm within a radius of thirty miles.—Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., presided on Wednesday at the ploughing-match luncheon in connection with the West Herts Agricultural Society, held at St. Albans. Responding to his health, he wished the times were more cheerful for agriculture, which was not very prosperous. He advised farmers to increase their grass lands.—Mr. Gorst, M.P., addressing the Waltham Cottage Gardening and Ploughing Society, commended the practice of working men employing their leisure hours in gardening, and thought that every hour so spent might be looked back upon with pride and satisfaction.

The sum of £2300, which included £1070 collected on the Stock Exchange, was received on Tuesday at the Mansion House in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the explosion at the Abercane Colliery. The fund amounted to over £16,000 on Wednesday evening, exclusive of the large sums collected in the country. Among the payments on Wednesday were the following:—"A Welshman by Blood," £100; Mr. James Duncan, £50; R. M. £20; Messrs. Herd, Dawson, and Co., £50; Offertory at St. Margaret's, Lee, £107 13s. 4d.; Messrs. G. Harker and Co., £52 10s.; Miss Isabel Goldsmid, £16; Collection at St. Mary's, Reading, £45 18s. 4d.; Miss Gibbins, £50; Mr. Joshua Dixon, £25; Miss Anne Turner, £30; and Mr. Julian Senior, £21. A meeting of the Central Committee was held on Tuesday at Abercane and a scale of relief was drawn up.

There are a few Art matters to note, besides those recorded at page 306. Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., addressing the students of the School of Art at Maidstone on Wednesday evening, said the best remedy for depression of trade was the cultivation of greater intelligence in those persons engaged in manufactures. By the application of intelligent labour our raw materials might be used in manufactures to much greater advantage than they now were.—On the same day the Ipswich Town Council decided to build a museum, a school of art, and a free library, at a cost of £8100; and also to erect a hospital for patients suffering from infectious disease, at an outlay of £3600. About one third of the first amount, it is expected, will be raised by private subscriptions.—A letter has been received by the Bradford Corporation from the authorities at South Kensington, in reply to a memorial for aid in establishing a museum and art-gallery in connection with the Bradford Free Library, that the authorities will place at the disposal of the committee of the corporation six large cases, containing objects of industrial art. Other cases will be sent requiring a large amount of wall space, which will be filled with samples of textile manufactures.

## MICHAELMAS GEESE AND GANDERS.

Although I do not feel disposed, with Pope, to drop a "tributary tear," yet I desire to condole with the Gander on his obliteration from poetry and general literature. It is true that in Painting Mr. Briton Rivière may do him ample justice; but in Poetry he is altogether supplanted by his partner the Goose. The old proverb, "What is sauce for the Goose is sauce for the Gander," does, indeed, appear to place the Gander on an equal footing with the Goose; but it cheats the ear with a delusive promise that is not fulfilled in the pages of historical and poetical literature, wherein the lordly Gander never finds a place. The Capitol was saved, not by Ganders, but by Geese, who, according to Dryden, are "more wakeful" even than "watchful dogs." Macbeth demanded of his scared servant, where he got his "goose-look;" and Macbeth's castle-porter jested about the tailor roasting his goose. It was "noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool" of Goldsmith's sweet Auburn, in whose village public-house the royal game of goose was played. It was the goosequill that was used and praised by the Saxon scholars, Alcuin and Aldhelm, and by such modern poets as Crabbe and Cowper. It was the grey-goose feathers that winged the arrows of the victors at Agincourt. It was the stubble-fed goose, reared on the Saxon way, or bundle of straw, that was selected as the chief dish for the printers' annual Michaelmas feast of Wayz-Goose; and it was roast goose of which good Queen Bess was eating, at Sir Neville Humfreyville's table, on the memorable 29th of September, 1588, when she washed down the appetising fare with a half-pint bumper of burgundy, and gave as a toast, "Destruction to the Spanish Armada!"

Not a word is there here about the Gander; all the glory is reserved for the Goose. It was the Goose, too, that found favour in the eyes of St. Thomas à Beckett, who delighted in it when roasted, and said that the dish had not been specially invented for sinners. And St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, the Apostle of the Gauls and Father of the Latin Church, is said to have died, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, from eating too bountifully of roast goose; wherefore in France a Goose is the special dish for St. Martin's Day, Nov. 11, and not for Sept. 29, as with us. It would, however, be hard to say what connection St. Michael had with geese beyond the fortuitous concurrence of their being "in their prime season" at his festival, as was testified by Poor Robin, in his Almanack for 1695; so that a Michaelmas goose was the usual tribute to be made by a tenant to his landlord when he came to pay his rent, as was shown by George Gascoigne, in his "Poesies," so early as the year 1575; and at an earlier date than that, in 1470, one of the Herefordshire Barnabys granted a parcel of demesne lands to John de la Hay on condition that he brought him, on the feast of St. Michael, a goose fit for his dinner. With our ancestors, too, a favourite Christmas dish was Goose-pie.

In all this the Gander is kept in the background, and only comes forward in the proverb, "What is sauce for the Goose is sauce for the Gander." But, what sauce? Apple-sauce would seem to be the most popular with us, though the French deride us for using it. Possibly we might take some exception to the Strasburg recipe of their *pâtés de foies gras*, which, in their preparation, are not to be mentioned in the same category with that Roman delicacy, a white goose's liver eaten with fat figs, the fame of which has been handed down to us by Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Athenæus, Varro, and Martial. There is also tomato-sauce, and gooseberry and sorrel sauce, though the two last are usually served with those green geese that, as Shakespeare's Biron tells us, come when "the Spring is near." Now, which of these four sauces would you prefer to use with a roast Gander? but, whoever heard of a roast Gander—or, for that matter, of a boiled Gander? All the deftly mingled seasoning of onions, sage, salt, pepper, and cayenne—further flavoured even by the aid of lemons and port wine—would fail to reconcile us to a Gander, whether roast or boiled. But, if it be a Goose, well roasted—for, you would as soon boil a Goose as boil a haunch of venison—well seasoned, and with its proper complements of gravy and sauce, then you may sit down to its full-flavoured attractions with the conviction that it is a dish to set before a King, or a good Queen Bess; and that it should never be partaken of by one of those covetous old sinners, who, according to a quaint proverb, would not fear to steal a goose, and to give away the giblets for alms.

But, what about that other proverb, "What is sauce for the Goose is sauce for the Gander"? Must we consign it to the shadowy region of metaphor? Or, shall we consult that Tennysonian goose, who "let fall a golden egg, with cackle and with clatter"? Or go to "Mother Goose" herself, with an introduction from her biographer, Charles Perrault? She is wise, or, at any rate, affects a Burleigh-like appearance of wisdom, with thoughts that are too deep for words; as said that merry old country parson, John Skelton, "When the rain raineth, And the goose winketh, Little wotteth the gosling, What the goose thinketh." Perhaps she would refer us, for an explanation of the proverb, to that Goosey-goosey Gander, whose fitful and eccentric wanderings up stairs, down stairs, and in my lady's chamber, have been so faithfully recorded in nursery chronicles.

But the proverb takes another form, and tells us that "What is good for the Goose is good for the Gander." It is thought that this was the production of a woman's fancy; and it may have been so, for it is certain that the fair sex has been so unfairly dealt with in the generality of proverbial sayings that we are compelled to adopt the belief that what Bacon called "the genius, wit, and spirit of a nation" was expressed from the brains of its male and not its female population.

It is true that there is scarcely any proverb that may not be capped and answered with another proverb; and, if we are to believe that "What is good for the Goose is good for the Gander" means that the two sexes should be dealt with precisely on the same terms, and placed on the same footing, then we are at once tossed upon the troubled sea of Woman's Mission and Woman's Rights. We should again have Socrates declaring that half his virtues were to be attributed to the sharp exercises set him by his domineering wife; and, even if we did not see our colleges supplied with "prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans, and bright girl graduates with their golden hair," we might possibly witness the establishment of "Widow Clubs," where "the Republic of Women" would be enforced in the way so amusingly described by Addison in the pages of the *Spectator*.

But, although the doctrine of equality of rights, and treatment, and occupations, and of the making, out of the two sexes, "what Addison calls 'an uni-sex,'" might, by forcible straining, be deduced from our Michaelmas proverb, yet I would prefer to take that rendering of its meaning which would teach us the Christian lesson of doing unto others as we would have them do unto us. And this is specially the case where the Goose and the Gander are brought together in the most intimate and nearest and dearest relations of life. They who are "true yoke-fellows" will pull well together, however different may be the fashions of their respective harness. What is good for the one will be good for the other; what is sauce for the Goose will be sauce for the Gander.

CUTHBERT BEDE.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The programme of the Newmarket First October Meeting did not promise particularly well, and it was a pleasant surprise to witness a really good day's racing on Tuesday. Many a good stake has been won by an animal whose chance appeared hopeless, still it was difficult to understand what could have induced Prince Soltikoff to pay £150 for the pleasure of seeing Howdie struggle vainly to make Wheel of Fortune do more than canter. Lord Palmouth's beautiful filly never looked better, and there are far more unlikely things than that she may tread in Jannette's footsteps at Doncaster next September. Her form was further enhanced by the result of the Hopeful Stakes, which Peter, who was beaten easily by her at Goodwood, won in a canter from Marshall Scott and six others. The latter, whom Mr. Ellam has publicly "tipped" as the probable winner of next year's Derby, was attempting to concede 6lb. Peter, who is a son of Hermit and Lady Masham, cost something under 400 gs. as a yearling, and it is pleasant to see such a sportsman as General Peel in possession of so good a colt. The friends of Hackthorpe (8 st. 2 lb.) again supported him very heavily for the Great Eastern Railway Handicap. It will be remembered that he was made a strong favourite for the Portland Plate a fortnight ago, and, in extenuation of his poor display, it was alleged that Athol Lad kicked him heavily just prior to the start. For once an excuse appeared to have really good foundation, for though his weight was a heavy one for a three-year-old, Archer brought him home a clever winner from the luckless Warrior (8 st. 3 lb.) and Malay (6 st 5 lb.), who were second and third respectively. The antagonism of Rayon d'Or and Leap Year in the Boscawen Stakes created great interest, and, as the filly was reported to be about the same animal as Charibert, the French colt was naturally a great public fancy. However, he never appears to run twice alike, and, after all sorts of odds had been offered on him in running, he suddenly collapsed, and was beaten by a length. Certainly his form this year, taken altogether, is not very encouraging; but we are loth to believe that such a beautifully-bred, grand-looking, and thoroughly sound colt will not distinguish himself in the future. The Grand Duke Michael Stakes showed Red Archer to be a thorough impostor; and it is utterly unaccountable that he should have finished before Childerie at Ascot. Clémentine ran well, but could never get fairly on terms with Lord Olive, though, being a very lazy horse, the winner required a good deal of rousing at the finish. A good deal of interest attached to the running of Lady Golightly in a Triennial in consequence of the manner in which she has been backed for the Cesarewitch. No exception could be taken to the style in which she polished off Balagny and Ivy, and an advantage of 10 lb. in the weights will scarcely enable the Frenchman to reverse this result in the big handicap.

The racing on Wednesday was as indifferent as that on Tuesday was good, and it is difficult to find anything worthy of comment. Massena (8 st. 8 lb.) secured a clever victory in the First Nursery Stakes, and a Triennial gave us an interesting contest between Attalus and Castlereagh, both of whom ran fairly in the St. Leger. The former gained a head victory; but both are clearly very moderate, and Mr. Houldsworth's colt seldom runs up to the form that he displays in private. Breadfinder beat Radiance with consummate ease in the Granby Stakes, and it is noteworthy that Archer, who won five races on Tuesday, followed this up with half a dozen unsuccessful mounts. We regret to learn that Jongleur, the champion racehorse of France, died on Sunday last from the effects of an accident. In pulling up at the conclusion of a training-gallop he trod on the stump of a tree, and injured one of his feet so severely that tetanus ensued. In addition to winning many races in his own country, Jongleur secured the Criterion in 1876, and carried off the Cambridgeshire in the following year with the heavy weight of 8 st. 4 lb. on his back.

When the Middle Park stud was dispersed, on the death of the late Mr. Blenkiron, it realised the magnificent sum of upwards of £120,000, Blair Athol, Gladiateur, and Breadalbane alone contributing about one fifth of this total. Such a sum is scarcely likely to be realised again for any single stud, and, considering that blood stock at present seems a drug in the market, the second dispersal of the stud, which took place at the end of last week, was as satisfactory as could have been expected. On the first day none of the brood mares made over £500 gs.; but on Saturday matters were far more lively, Helen (1030 gs.), Pandore (1600 gs.), Gamos (1000 gs.), Lady Sophia (1400 gs.), Anderida (2500 gs.), and Hilda (1300 gs.) all running into four figures. Mr. T. Blenkiron bought in Scottish Chief for 5000 gs., and he will remain at Middle Park; but two of the other sires, Vespasian (400 gs.) and Victorious (300 gs.), a pair of worthy descendants of Newminster, were almost given away.

The last match of the metropolitan cricket season was played at Kennington Oval last week, for the benefit of the Princess Alice Fund. It was between two strong teams of North and South; and, though the weather was far too cold for the thorough enjoyment of spectators, a capital addition of £260 has been made to the amount subscribed at the Mansion House. For the North, Ulyett (71) and Selby (76) were the top scorers; and, as the Southern team could do nothing with Shaw and Morley's bowling, they were defeated in one innings, with 123 runs to spare.

## THE LOSS OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

A meeting of the committee of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Princess Alice steam-boat was held on Monday, when it was reported that the fund amounted to £26,150. More than £900 was received on that day, and contributions continue to pour in. During the past week the sub-committee has been engaged almost daily in going through the claims, which have numbered between 300 and 400. It was resolved to refer the claims and returns to the sub-committee with a view to their classification and to a recommendation of such immediate payments as might be advisable. The committee undertook to consider the question of rewarding those who saved life at the time of the accident after the more pressing claims of the widows and orphans had been settled. The sum of £300 was placed at the disposal of a small sub-committee, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Sir Benjamin Phillips, Mr. Jervoise Smith, and the Rev. W. Rogers, to relieve such persons as, though poor and suffering, would shrink from applying to the fund from fear of publicity. According to a statement made by the Rev. Styleman Herring 370 families are affected by the disaster. Several sums have been received specially for the benefit of the police at Woolwich, in appreciation of their excellent conduct and services.

The fund at the Mansion House amounted on Wednesday to £29,000, of which £1100 was received during the day. Among the donations paid in were—from the Duke and Duchess of Teck, £20; L. L., £100; Mr. John Orrell Lever (third donation), £100; the Licensed Victuallers' Fund (third payment), £100.

A meeting of the sub-committee was held, under the presidency of Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips, on Wednesday, when it was reported that, of the claims sent in already, thirty were those of children who had lost both parents, fifty-three of widowers with eighty-three children, twenty-two of widows with sixty-five children, seven of widows without children, and 130 of other relatives. Claims were still coming in. The sub-committee went through many of the latter classes and fixed provisional grants.

It is stated that the expenses incurred by the parish officials of Woolwich in consequence of this calamity may be reckoned at upwards of £1200, a sum which includes the cost of the 429 coffins they had to provide.

The inquest at Woolwich was resumed on Wednesday. At the urgent request of the Coroner for Kent, and of the owners of the Princess Alice and Bywell Castle, the Board of Trade consented to the postponement of the official inquiry, which was to have begun at Poplar on the 24th inst. This will obviate any difficulty which might have arisen through the attendance of witnesses at two inquiries at the same time.

A concert will take place this (Saturday) evening, at Exeter Hall, and the proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the aid of the sufferers in the late collision. Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Nouver, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mdle. Hélène Armin, M. Federici, Mr. Maybrick, Herr Wilhelm Ganz, and other artists have promised their services.

The arrangements for the meeting of the Social Science Association, at Cheltenham, on the 23rd prox., are fairly complete. The Rev. Dr. Barry, Canon of Worcester, is to preach the opening sermon, and Lord Norton, K.C.M.G., President, will give the opening address. The following are the presidents of departments, each of whom will give an address:—1. Jurisprudence, Mr. Commissioner Miller, Q.C., LL.D.; 2. Education, the Hon. George Brodric; 3. Health, Mr. W. H. Michael, Q.C., F.C.S.; 4. Economy, Professor Bonamy Price; 5. Art, Mr. Gambier Parry. Among the special subjects for discussion are—in department 1, codification of the criminal law and extension of the summary jurisdiction of magistrates; in department 2, the expediency of increasing the number of universities and secondary education; in department 3, regulation of house building and improving the sanitary condition of existing houses; in department 4 will be considered the economic principles which should regulate the borrowing powers of local corporations; and in department 5, the improvement of street architecture, with due regard to economy, will be discussed, and how a sound knowledge of music may be more generally disseminated. In addition to these questions which have been specially appointed for discussion, and on which papers have been obtained, papers volunteered on other subjects coming within the range of the departments will also be read and discussed. It is proposed to hold two conversaciones, to organise excursions to various places of interest in the neighbourhood, and to have a working men's meeting on one evening during the congress, to be addressed by members of the congress. The proceedings will occupy eight days.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol distributed the prizes at the Tolzey, Bristol, last Saturday, to the successful competitors at the musical examinations held in Gloucester in June last. The Deputy-Mayor presided.

The Duke of Devonshire has signified his intention of presenting two acres of land as a site for the new Carlisle Grammar School, which it is proposed to erect in lieu of the old school in Eaglesfield Abbey, and towards which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made a grant of £10,000 as an endowment and of £5000 in aid of the building fund.

## THE LATE KAFFIR WAR.

One of the remaining sketches taken by our Special Artist who was in South Africa, during the early part of this year, with the British military force employed against the hostile Galekas and Gaikas on the colonial eastern frontier, is presented, though so long after the event, in the way of "Reminiscences of the Kaffir War." It represents a scene of bloodshed, but the charitable work of feeding destitute Kaffir women and children, great numbers of whom came to head-quarters, and to every fort or advanced post, begging relief, since the men of their nation had left them unprovided for in taking the field against us. Their wants, in every instance where it was practicable, were promptly and liberally supplied, and it is to be hoped that the little boys, at any rate, will have learnt not to fight the English, but to live in peace and comfort.

We regret to be informed, by a telegram of news from Capetown to the 3rd inst., that the state of affairs in the Transvaal is rather worse. The chiefs Gangelizene, Mantanzima, and Umquileka are assuming an aggressive attitude, and the Zulus everywhere show hostility to the British military operations in the Transvaal. The Kowannas have retreated into the mountains beyond the Orange river. Cetewayo continues to observe an attitude of covert hostility to the English. In the Transvaal some fighting is now going on; Fort Weber and Leydenburg are surrounded by hostile bands, which have hitherto been repulsed.

The appointment of Colonel Warren, C.E., as Administrator of West Griqua Land, has been announced; Colonel Jarvis is appointed Commandant-General of the colonial militia force, and Mr. Griffiths to be Government agent in Basuto Land.

## THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

Our Special Artist with the army commanded by General Philippovich in Bosnia supplies two or three more sketches of the incidents which attended the Austrian advance upon Serajevo, with a view of the house in that city occupied for the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief. It is said that in every town occupied by the Austrian forces enormous depôts of arms have been found; in Serajevo alone there were stored 4,000,000 cartridges, 10,000 cannon charges, 500 cwt. of gunpowder, and a large number of new rifles by various makers.

The news of this week from Bosnia has been most favourable to the Austrians. Not only has Dolni Tuzla, but also the strongly fortified place Bielina, fallen without a struggle into the hands of the Imperial troops, and the insurgents in the Posavina have been driven back on Zvornik. The surrender of Zvornik, which is an important fortress on the eastern frontier of Bosnia, adjacent to Serbia, was announced on Thursday last; but this wants confirmation.

The correspondent of a Vienna journal at Serajevo declares most positively that the Bosnian insurrection will be altogether repressed in a few weeks' time. It is stated further that neither the Christian nor the Jewish population have offered resistance to the Austrians, who, as a rule, have only been opposed by Mohammedans, incited by fanatical priests and supported by the Turkish civil and military authorities and detachments of Turkish troops. Large numbers of the native population, including some Mohammedans, are flocking from all sides to Serajevo and other towns, to place themselves under the protection of the Austrian army, while anxiously awaiting the termination of the insurrection.

In reply to a request of the Mohammedan chiefs in Bosnia, the Servian Government has consented to receive refugees, women, and children, fleeing from the besieged towns in the Posavina district. Insurgent combatants, however, on crossing the Servian frontier, will be disarmed. Many hundred Mohammedan families have crossed into Servia. The refugees have been received with kindness, and have been furnished with transport, provisions, and lodgings by the Servian officials.

The western part of Bosnia seems now to be almost entirely subdued, as the fortress of Bihać capitulated last week. The Imperial troops entered the fortress, and found there five cannon of heavy calibre, arms of other kinds, and ammunition. Of the Turkish regular troops there were in the place one staff officer, and a body of artillerymen. The town is picturesquely situated at the foot of the Benakovic Mountains. The river Unna divides the town in two, but the greater part is built on the left bank. There are some 4500 inhabitants, almost exclusively Mussulman. The fortress which gave the assailants so much trouble is on a small island in the river close to the town. Bihać is a place of historical note, having been the scene of sanguinary battles in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and eighteenth centuries.

General Jovanovich announces that the virtual pacification of Herzegovina is concluded. On the 11th inst. he started upon an expedition against the most important places in Eastern Herzegovina. On the 16th Bilek, the great rallying point of the insurgents, was occupied without any resistance, and on the 18th he reached Trebinje. A column was then directed to proceed to Gatchko, which had already sent its allegiance to the Emperor Francis Joseph. Korjenice, Livno, and Klobuk will shortly be cleared of the insurgents. During the difficult march of the Imperial troops the Montenegrins maintained a friendly attitude.

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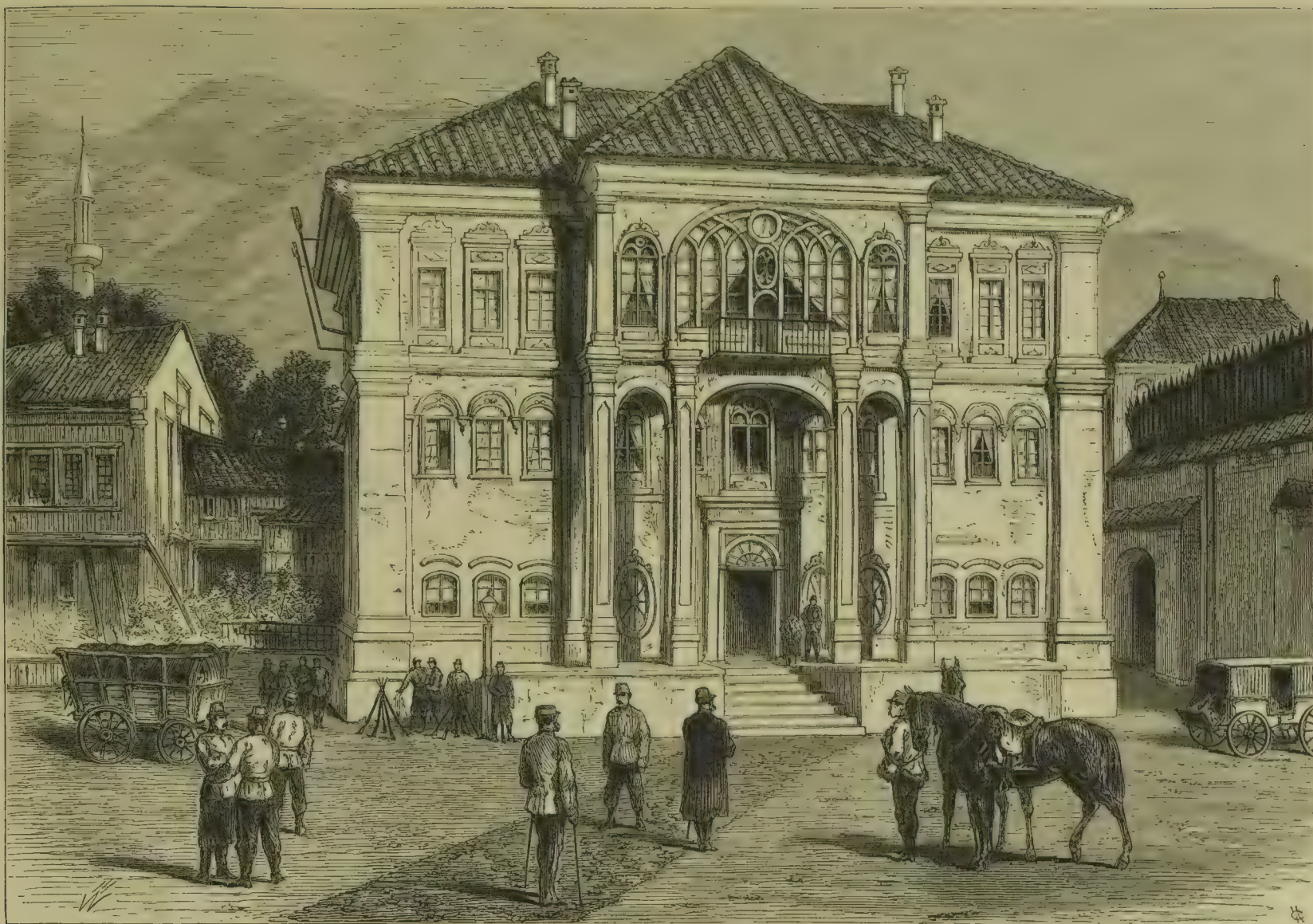




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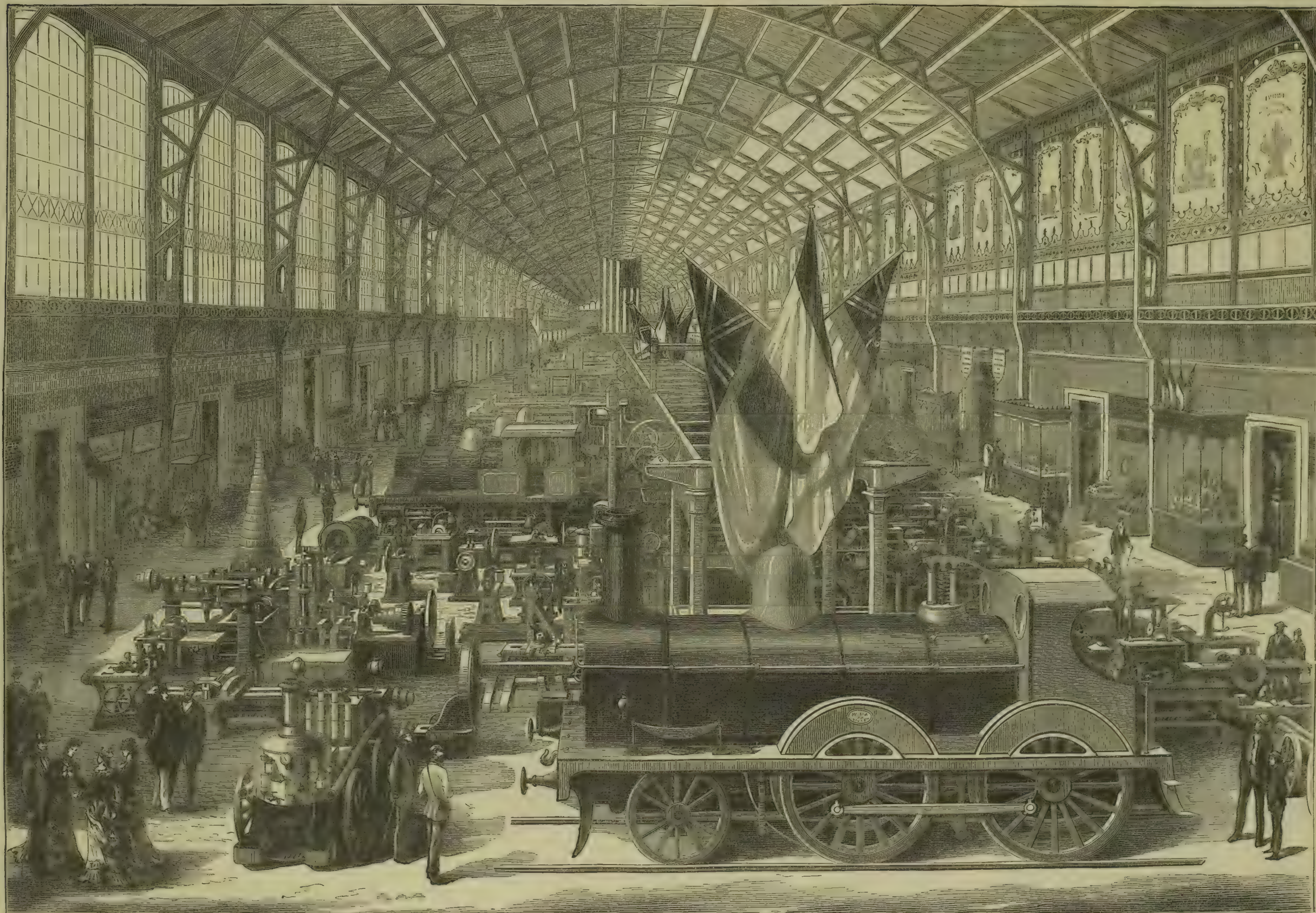
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SEPTEMBER 28, 1878.





PARIS EXHIBITION: MACHINERY HALL IN THE EXHIBITION PALACE, CHAMP DE MARS—THE BRITISH SECTION.



## MUSIC.

The series of Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts will close this (Saturday) evening, a supplemental performance being announced for Monday night, for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti, the directors, who deserve well from the public for the liberal spirit and enterprise which have characterised their management throughout the season, which opened on Aug. 5. This week's programmes have included a classical night on Wednesday, and an English night yesterday (Friday). Mr. Charles Hallé's admirable pianoforte playing has continued to be a prominent feature in the programmes. During the season eight of Beethoven's nine symphonies have been performed in regular order on successive Mondays; the greatest of all, the gigantic "choral" symphony, being reserved for the occasion of the directors' benefit on Monday.

The Saturday performances of operas in English at the Alexandra Palace are continuing. For to-day "Maritana" is announced, with Madame Rose Hersee as the heroine.

As already stated, the twenty-third series of Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace will begin next week, the programme including the first performance in England of Brahms's new symphony (No. 2), and the first appearance here of the Belgian pianist, M. Brassin.

Madame Julia Woolf, the eminent pianist, has (at the request of Mr. Chatterton) written an overture for the approaching production of "A Winter's Tale" at Drury-Lane.

The organ recital at the Bow and Bromley Institute begins this (Saturday) evening for the season, Mr. W. S. Hoyte being the organist and Miss Ellen Lamb the vocalist.

Mr. Frederic Archer, organist and musical director of the Alexandra Palace, has accepted the conductorship of the Glasgow select choir for the approaching season, which extends from October to April. Mr. Archer retains his appointment at the Alexandra Palace.

## THEATRES.

## FOLLY.

Miss Lydia Thompson has returned to this theatre and recommenced her successful career with two new pieces. The first is an extensive adaptation of the comedy "La Veuve," by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, which was produced some four years ago at the Paris Gymnase. The task has been undertaken by Mr. Charles Wyndham, under the title of "The Idol," and is comprised in three brief acts. It is Anglicised throughout—the scene being placed in Carges-street, and the heroine named Mrs. Erle. She is a widow, whose grief for the loss of her husband is insupportable. The statue of the lamented defunct is exhibited on a pedestal in the centre of the stage; and here the bereft lady comes to meditate on the excellence of her late husband, and to recall those tender memories which constitute the luxury of a sentimental sorrow. This fond idolatry after a time becomes absurd in the estimation of her friends, and they endeavour to wean her from her folly. Here is manifestly dangerous ground for an English audience, whose reverence for the dead nearly equals that of Mrs. Erle herself. On Saturday, accordingly, we are not surprised that there was a manifestation of feeling from the gallery. On the following Monday, with a different class of auditors, the humour of the incidents was understood, and more than ordinary applause showed that the points were critically appreciated. There is, in fact, in such a subject dramatically treated a subtle irony which appeals to advanced intellects more highly cultivated than is the wont with simple folk, from whom its presence is concealed by the normal directness of their perceptions and habitual insensibility to double meanings. There is much ingenuity shown in dealing with so uncongenial a theme, and the actresses, engaged in the performance exerted themselves to point the moral. Much amusement by them was obtained from the gloomy materials. But the praise for good acting must not be monopolised by them—it must at least be shared by a male actor, Mr. Harry Paulton, as a jeweller's clerk, in association with Miss Eastlake as the idolatrous widow. Three years' accounts of her late husband's expenses in jewellery have to be examined and ticked off. For the first year or so the items are accounted for, and the grave and steady clerk is grateful for the recognition of the claims of his firm. But for the last year and a half articles appear which must have gone as presents to other ladies than the inconsolable relic of an evidently spendthrift husband. Not long after this event the lady's sympathies with the living are revived, and she is prepared to accept the attentions of a gallant Captain Breeze (Mr. J. G. Grahame), consents to visit the theatre, and ultimately to become his wife. The gradations are finely marked. The lover is permitted to treat the bust of the husband with a certain careless contempt. He places his hat on its head, and next, as if by accident, brushes it off from the pedestal to the ground. In the third act, the bust is reproduced in a mended state—but the fragments are so marked off that it looks like a phrenological map, and, with a portrait of the late Mr. Erle, is dismissed to another apartment. Such incidents as these appeal to reflective spectators; but having stood the ordeal of two nights, the probability is that the new comedy, well written and well acted as it is, will establish its claims to the appreciation of fashionable and enlightened audiences.

So much cannot be said for an opera bouffe constructed by Messrs. R. Reece and H. B. Farnie from "L'Etoile," by MM. Leterrier and Vanloo, and denominated "Stars and Garters." So much is left in this burlesque to the manipulation of the actors, that criticism is out of place—it must be witnessed, and cannot be described. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Lionel Brough, and Miss Edith Bland are all entitled to commendation, and were adequately supported by the general company. The scenery was good, and included some fanciful accessories that were suggestive. But the reception accorded was certainly equivocal.

At the Olympic on Monday the winter season was opened with a revival of "The Two Orphans," in which Mr. Henry Neville resumed his original character of Pierre the Cripple, and Mr. Rignold that of Jacques. Miss Marian Terry performs the part of Louise, the blind girl.

Mrs. Bateman has bought Sadler's Wells, which has to be rebuilt and remodelled for her occupation. Mr. G. J. Phipps, F.S.A., is to make it a first-class theatre.

Mr. Arthur Mathison has a play in rehearsal at the Court. A series of Shakspearean performances begins to-night at the Park, in which Messrs. Swinbourne, H. Forrester, and Miss Leighton will appear.

The programme of lectures and entertainments at the Royal Polytechnic has been further varied by the introduction of a lecture on Pekin and the Chinese and a new version of the story of Cinderella. The lecture on China is delivered by Mr. J. L. King, who compresses within the hour occupied by the narrative a great deal of entertaining information; and, with the aid of some original pictures and panorama of the Yangtse, succeeds in imparting an admirable idea of the Chinese at home and the scenery of the localities visited.

The second annual examination and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the National Training School for Dancing, of which Mr. Mapleson was the founder, took place last Saturday on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre.

"Nelson," a Play in Four Acts and a Tableau, by Emilia Aylmer Blake (Chapman and Hall), is a realistic drama on an historical subject, designed for the stage, for which it is eminently fitted. It is one of a number—some better, some worse—of which the present commercial system of management prohibits the performance. Yet with such a fact before them, the British public goes on patronising foreign adaptations, as if it had no dramatic writers of its own. Reform is needed in this direction, and in more places than one advocated, but no practical measures have yet been taken to promote its accomplishment.

## ART.

The portrait of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, painted in oil by Mr. W. Oulss, R.A., was on the 19th inst. presented at Locking House, Wantage, to the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, by Sir Paul Hunter, Bart., on behalf of the Berks Volunteers, of which regiment Colonel Loyd-Lindsay is Commander.

A marble statue of the late Mr. Alfred Rooker, twice Mayor and many years Alderman of Plymouth, was publicly unveiled yesterday week. It is placed in Guildhall-square, and was accepted from the subscribers by the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation. The statue is the work of Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., and cost £1500.

It was resolved at a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen held at Exeter yesterday week to erect a statue of the Earl of Devon as a mark of the public appreciation of the services which his Lordship has rendered to that county.

A new school of art and science was opened last Saturday afternoon at Falkirk by the Earl of Rosebery. Among those present were Sir William Edmonstone, M.P. for Stirlingshire, Mr. John Ramsay, M.P. for Falkirk Burghs, and several of the leading inhabitants. The company having visited the buildings, an adjournment was made to a neighbouring church, the hall of the institution being too small for the crowd. His Lordship said he looked upon the anxiety now shown for information in science and art as a distinct landmark in the intellectual advancement of the country, and as showing that the time was past when the first object was a struggle for elementary education. His Lordship spoke of the civilising influence of industrial art, and said he should like to see every large town possessing its public library and museum, as valuable aids to education.

The annual Fine-Arts Exhibition at Simla was opened by the Viceroy on Saturday last, and various prizes were awarded.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanac.")

The Moon is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 4th, she is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 9th and morning hours of the 10th, she is near Mars and Venus on the 25th, but it is the day of New Moon; and she is near Mercury on the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 3rd at 1 minutes after 7h. in the morning.	
Full Moon " 11th " 54 " 8 " morning.	
Last Quarter " 19th " 10 " 7 " morning.	
New Moon " 25th " 53 " 10 " afternoon.	

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 25th, and most distant on the afternoon of the 10th.

Mercury is a morning star till the 24th, rising on the 3rd at 4h. 33m. a.m., or 1h. 32m. before sunrise; the interval gradually decreasing to 1h. 14m. by the 8th, to 51 minutes by the 13th, to 27 minutes by the 18th, and to 6 minutes by the 23rd (the planet rising on this day at 6h. 32m. a.m.); on the 24th the planet rises at nearly the same time as the Sun, and from this day till Dec. 24 he rises in daylight. He sets with the Sun on the 16th, and 5 minutes after sunset on the 28th. He is near Mars on the 12th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 24th, near the Moon on the 26th, and in his descending node on the 29th, at midnight.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 8th at 4h. 46m. a.m., or 1h. 28m. before sunrise; on the 18th at 5h. 19m. a.m., or 1h. 11m. before sunrise; and on the 28th at 5h. 51m. a.m., or 57 minutes before the Sun. She is due south on the 1st at 10h. 52m. a.m., on the 11th at 10h. 58m. a.m., on the 21st at 11h. 5m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 12m. a.m. She is near Mars on the 21st, and near the Moon on the 25th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 8th at 5h. 34m. a.m., or 40 minutes before the Sun; on the 18th at 5h. 32m. a.m., or 58 minutes before the Sun; and on the 28th at 5h. 31m. a.m., or 1h. 17m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 35m. a.m., on the 11th at 11h. 20m. a.m., on the 21st at 11h. 4m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 50m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 25th.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 11h. 20m. p.m., on the 8th at 10h. 58m. p.m., on the 18th at 10h. 22m. p.m., on the 28th at 9h. 48m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 35m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 17m. p.m., on the 11th at 6h. 40m. p.m., on the 21st at 6h. 3m. p.m., and on the last day at 5h. 28m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 22nd.

Saturn sets on the 9th at 4h. 37m. a.m., or 1h. 39m. before sunrise; on the 19th at 3h. 53m. a.m., or 2h. 38m. before sunrise; and on the 29th at 3h. 11m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 17m. p.m., on the 11th at 10h. 35m. a.m., on the 21st at 9h. 54m. p.m., on the last day at 9h. 12m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 9th.

The autumn congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain will be held at Stafford from Wednesday next, Oct. 2, to Oct. 5 inclusive, under the presidency of Mr. E. Chadwick, C.B.

Lord Lonsborough held a bazaar last week at Lonsborough Lodge, Scarborough, in aid of the funds of the St. Anne's Orphanage at Bridlington.

The sentence of death passed upon Isabel Grant for the murder of her husband has been commuted into one of penal servitude for life.

A monument erected over the grave of the late Tom Morris, champion golfer, in the cathedral burying-ground, St. Andrews, by his friends and admirers, was unveiled on Tuesday in presence of a large number of spectators. Lord Justice General Inglis gave a short address and referred to the late champion's prowess and golfing achievements.

Vice-Admiral R. Coole, C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China station, in succession to Vice-Admiral C. F. Hillyar, C.B., who is to be promoted to the rank of Admiral, and Admiral Sir William Fanshawe-Martin, Bart., G.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Admiral Sir William James Hope Johnstone, deceased.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

At the nineteenth annual prize-meeting of the 9th (West) Middlesex, concluded last week, the following were the chief winners:—Series 1: £5, Private Clayton; £4, Private Marks; £3 each, Lieutenant Bell, Lieutenant Towersey, and Sergeant Wright; £2 each, Private Oighton, Lieutenant Cross, and Private Rees. Series 2 (open to Officers, Sergeants, and Corporals only): £5, Quartermaster-Sergeant Stewart; £3, Corporal Edmonds; £2, Lieutenant Towersey. Series 3 (open to Privates only): £5, Private Partington; £3, Private Clayton; £2, Private J. W. Taylor. Series 4 (a chased silver tazza, competed for by men who had never won a prize of the value of £5): Private Marks. Series 5: £3 3s., Quartermaster-Sergeant Stewart; £2 2s., Private J. W. Taylor. Series 6: Cup, Private J. W. May; £3, Private Pavey; £2, Lieutenant Cross. Series 7: £5, Private Pearse. Series 8 (the borough members' old challenge cup): Private Partington. Series 9 (the borough members' new challenge cup): Private Ingram. Series 10: £5 5s., Private Ingram; £2 2s., Private Pavey. Recruits' prizes were taken by Privates Marsh and Nevison.

The following are the winners at the prize-meeting of the 1st London Engineers:—Elkington Challenge Cup Series—Corporal Pannell, Sergeant Cotter, and Sergeant Clarke. Second Series: Sergeant Clarke, Corporal Pannell, Sergeant Cotter, Corporal Ridgway, Sapper Kirkup, Sapper Brock, Sergeant Coreton, Sergeant Belville, Sapper Binns, Sapper Wade, Sapper Warwick, Sergeant-Major Collins, and Corporal Greenfield. Regimental Rifle Association Prizes: Sapper Brock, Sergeant-Major Johnson, Corporal Pannell, Bandmaster Rayner, Corporal Uttridge, Sergeant Cotter, Sergeant Coredon, Sergeant Clarke, Lieutenant Haines, Sapper Kirkup, Sergeant-Major Jordan, Corporal Warwick, Corporal Inglis, and Sapper T. Andrews.

At the prize-meeting of the 1st Surrey the Pollock Challenge Cup was won by Private Knapp; the Bread-street Ward Challenge Trophy, by Corporal White; the Sturdy Challenge Cup, by Private W. Doggett; the Ladies' Challenge Cup, by Armourer-Sergeant Watkins; the Macdonald Lodge Challenge Cup, by Private Spon. The Wimbledon Series: Armourer-Sergeant Watkins, Private Spon, Private Lucas, Corporal White, Private Lock, Private Evans, Private Croker, and Private Hancock. Aggregate Prizes: £7 7s., Armourer-Sergeant Watkins; £5 5s., Corporal White.

The following were the principal winners in the chief series at the Battalion Prize-Meeting of the 29th Middlesex:—£10 10s., Private Sawle; £7 7s., Corporal Musgrove; £5 5s., Private Leeming; £4 4s. each, Sergeant Ratta, Sergeant Pickworth, Corporal Giles, and Private Ireland; £3 3s. each, Sergeant Giles, Lieutenant Hopkinson, Sergeant Watkins, Colour-Sergeant Purcell, and Corporal Rouse.

At the prize-meeting of the Drum and Fife Band of the 39th Middlesex the following were the winners:—Drummer M'Cormack, Drum-Major Miller, Drummer Bathurst, Drummer Simmons, and Drummer Thistle.

At the annual prize-meeting of the St. George's the challenge cup and gold medal were won by Sergeant-Instructor Andrews, who also secured the Ormerby Shield. Private W. C. Williams took the Turner Challenge Plate, and Private Snowden the Ladies' Challenge Cup. In the second series, the chief winners were:—Private W. C. Williams, Corporal Cutting, Private Rosenthal, Sergeant-Instructor Andrews, Lieutenant Johnson, Private Thrower, Private Troake, Sergeant Beeching, Corporal Stafford, and Private Graves. The volley-firing Challenge Plate was won by No. 4 (Captain Hummel's) Company.

The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association for Inverness-shire, fired for at the Highland Rifle-Meeting last week, was taken by Corporal Williams, 1st Inverness, with 76 points at Queen's Ranges.

A second house was opened at Leicester on Monday by the directors of the Leicester Coffee and Cocoa House Company.

Last year £11,359 19s. was paid into the Exchequer as "void money orders" from the Post Office.

Mr. George Dunn, B.A., Rector of the High School of Dunfermline, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

Her Majesty's ship Alert, Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B., sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday morning for a two-years' survey of the South Pacific.

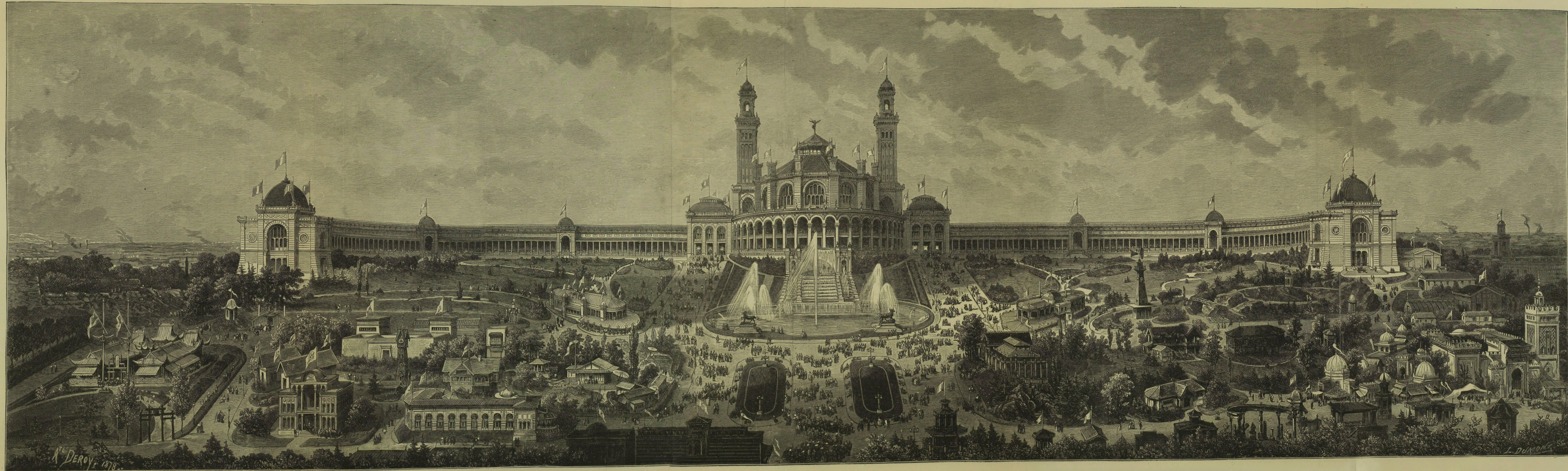
The annual conference of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union was held at Halifax on Tuesday. A paper was read by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, of the London School Board, advocating temperance teaching in both Sunday and day schools. Several meetings in connection with the union were held last night.

Preparations are in progress for fixing the large clock which is about to be placed in front of the main tower of the new Law Courts facing the Strand, near Temple Bar. With the exception of the clock at Westminster, it will be much larger than any other clock in the metropolis. The clock will have two dials, one facing the west and the other the east side, overlooking Fleet-street. The dials will be nine feet in diameter.

To-day (Saturday) the liverymen of the City, assembled in Common Hall, meet in Guildhall to select two candidates from whom the Aldermen will elect the Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The choice of the livery will probably fall upon Alderman Sir Charles Whetham and Alderman Sir Francis Truscott; but the following are also eligible for the office:—Aldermen M'Arthur, Ellis, Figgins, Knight, Hadley, Nottage, Staples, and Brevet. The newly-elected Sheriffs, Messrs. Burt and Bevan, appear for the first time in their official capacity.

The fifty-sixth session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, began on Thursday. Some indication of the work carried on by this institution will be gathered from the fact that one hundred classes meet weekly in the various subjects. To meet the demand for more space a new laboratory has been erected during the recess, and practical instruction will be given both in organic and inorganic chemistry.—The winter session of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, is announced to begin next Wednesday, Oct. 2, with a lecture by Mr. T. Dunman on Modern Science. The art-classes, which have been placed in connection with the Science and Art Department, will recommence on the same day.—A free library and reading-room will be opened next Tuesday at the Working Men's College, 143, Upper Kennington-lane. Professor Huxley will give a lecture early in October, at a general meeting to be held as a formal opening of the new premises of the college, the night schools and some classes of which are now at work.—The winter session of the evening classes of the institute in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, at 165, Aldersgate-street, will be reopened on Thursday next, Oct. 3, when J. D. Allcroft, Esq., M.P., will distribute the prizes to the successful students during the last sessions.





THE PARIS EXHIBITION: GENERAL VIEW OF THE TROCADÉRO.



## THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The large Engraving presented for the Extra Supplement with this week's Number of our Journal is a General View of the Park and Palace of the Trocadéro, with the various pavilions, detached offices, models of foreign buildings, out-door special exhibitions, cafés and restaurants, of different national styles, erected in this park, which is separated by the river Seine, at the Bridge of Jena, from the main Exhibition Palace in the Champ de Mars. A separate Illustration of the Trocadéro Palace was given by us about six months ago, and many of the surrounding structures have been shown in the series of Illustrations already published. Their relative positions in the Trocadéro Park, with the *tout ensemble* as beheld from the Champ de Mars looking across the river, may be seen in our Extra Supplement Engraving with the aid of the Key and Index on this page.

The British Section of the Machinery in Motion Department, in the main Exhibition Palace, is the subject of another Engraving. It contains railway locomotives, marine engines for steam-ships and steam-boats, well-borers, and steam-pumps for draining

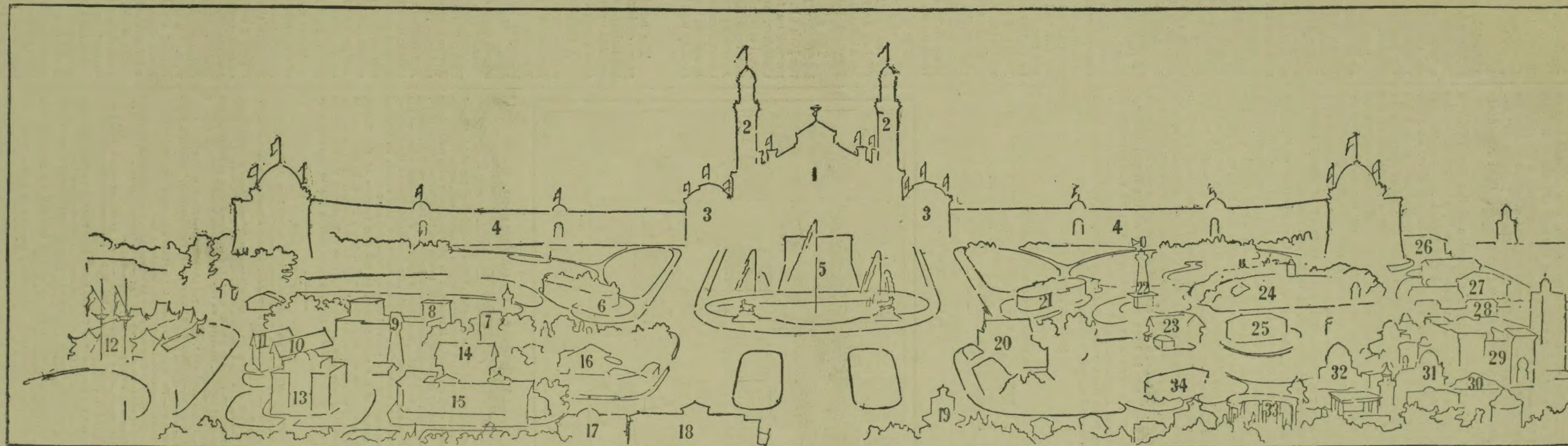
collieries and other mines; agricultural implements, such as steam-ploughs, reaping and thrashing machines: printing-machines (including the "Ingram Patent Rotary," for which the Gold Medal has been awarded to the managing proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*); all the machinery used in the cotton manufacture, ginning, opening, scutching and lapping, carding, drawing, slubbing and roving, spinning by the mule jenny, and power-loom weaving, each process by a special machine; also, the corresponding apparatus, likewise, for the woollen and other textile fabrics; the machinery for forging and shaping iron, steam-hammers, planes, chisels, and lathes; steam-saws for woodwork, and many other useful mechanical appliances, more or less known to everybody from London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, and the mining districts. "Among the railway locomotives," to quote a recent account, "there are three in every way remarkable for power and excellence of workmanship. Foremost as regards power and merit stands Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, and Co.'s locomotive for heavy mail-trains. It is of the well-known South-Eastern and North-Western type, and is conspicuous for its elegance and simplicity; the cylinders, pistons and piston-rods, and cranes are all inside the

wheels, so that the engine is flush from stem to stern, and is singularly 'clean built.' This engine is intended for heavy passenger traffic, and will draw twenty-two carriages at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway exhibit a very neat six-wheeled coupled passenger tank engine—one of what are known as 'Stroudley's terriers'—for short trips and suburban traffic. They also exhibit the various parts of an engine—piston, piston-rod, connecting-rod, and so on—that have stood the test of real hard work, in a way to prove the soundness of their manufacture, having travelled over 185,446 miles. An ingenious contrivance—Stroudley's patent ramp—is also shown, by which engines and carriages that have run off the rails can be replaced upon them without the use of jacks or levers. Messrs. Fox, Walker, and Co. exhibit a tank locomotive fitted with six wheels, which is peculiarly adapted for going along sharp curves, the tank and the boiler being on different frames, and independent of the machinery and cylinders. The valve motion is on the Belgian plan.

"Of marine engines there are several interesting models exhibited by Messrs. John Penn and Sons, the well-known Greenwich firm, the most remarkable being three cylinder compound expansive

engines, of 2000 to 4000 horse power indicated, fitted in the Italian man-of-war *Cristoforo Colombo* in 1876. Messrs. Maudslay, Son, and Field also exhibit a model of the compound four-cylinder engines supplied by them to the Transatlantic and other ocean steam companies. The working of the machinery is practically demonstrated, a special fly-wheel and strap setting it in motion.

"The machinery in motion comprises chiefly steam-hammers, steam-pumps, and the numberless machines used in the preparation, spinning, and weaving of cotton, wool, and flax—a display the like of which has never before been brought together. It shows the various processes which the raw material undergoes from the time it arrives in the manufacturer's hands, in hard lumps, until its transformation into tissue. The catalogue (this part of which is written by Mr. John Anderson) reminds us that the first business of the manufacturer is—in the case of cotton, let us say—to open out these hard masses, to clean them out and make them loose and fleecy. This used to be effected by women beating it with willow wands upon a kind of perforated table; the cotton was softened by this process, and the dust and seeds remaining in it passed through the holes in the table. This and the subsequent processes are now



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|--|---|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Grand Hall for Public Ceremonials.                | 2. Towers containing Lifts to the Upper Floors.                 | 3. Hall for Meetings.  | 4. Fine-Art Galleries: Oriental to the left, Mediæval European to the right. | 5. Grand Cascade.         | 6. Spanish Bodega or Restaurant.            |
| 7. Model of a House at Cairo.                        | 8. Egyptian Palace.   | 9. Norwegian Clock-Tower.  | 10 and 11. Swedish Pavilion.   | 12. Chinese Quarters.     | 13. Persian Palace.                         |
| 14. Norwegian House.                                 | 15. Tunisian Bazaar.  | 16. Japanese Farm-house.   | 17. Tunisian House.  | 18. Moorish Coffee-House. | 19. Pavilion of the Art of Pottery.         |
| 20. Pavilion of French Woods and Forests Department. | 21. French Café Restaurant.                                     | 22. Clock-Tower, exhibited by M. Lepante, clock-maker.                 | 23. Chalet of the Gardes Forestiers.   | 24. Aquarium.             | 25. Conservatory, exhibited by M. Chantini. |
| 26. Civil Engineering Exhibition.                    | 27. Customs' Office.  | 28. Algerine Farm-house, belonging to people from Alsace and Lorraine. | 29. Algerine Palace.   | 30. Kabyle Tent.          | 31 and 32. Algerine Shops and Cafés.        |
| 33. Exhibition of French Marbles.                    | 34. Building in which a collection of Noxious Insects is shown. |  |  |                           |   |

PARIS EXHIBITION: KEY TO OUR EXTRA SUPPLEMENT, GENERAL VIEW OF THE TROCADÉRO PARK AND PALACE.

performed by machinery; it is beaten, softened, cleaned, and rolled up into a long web. It yet remains, however, in a tangled condition—to lay the fibres together, an indispensable preliminary to converting it into thread, it has to be carefully combed, and by a series of processes gradually transformed from a bulky rope into as many and as fine threads as is thought desirable with regard to the fineness of the tissue to be made out of it. Every step in this process is carried on under the eye of the public, and we need hardly say it is watched with the greatest interest. The most wonderful of all these machines is the self-acting mule, fitted with an electric stop, by which the machine is said to have, as Mr. Anderson puts it, 'authority over the attendants that wait upon it.' Anyone who has seen the operation of cotton-spinning is aware that sometimes the thread breaks, and other little accidents of the same kind frequently occur, requiring constant attention on the part of the man or woman in charge. By this electric stop, the moment anything goes wrong the machine of its own accord comes to a standstill. If the correct and required number of plies are not passing inwards so as to supply the necessary substance for the yarn in course of manufacture—if a single thread break or one of the cans holding the cotton is full to over-

flowing, a small electro-magnet comes into play, and the machine stops of itself.

"All this machinery—indeed, the whole of the main line shafts and various counter-shafts in the British section—is driven by one single engine, the work of Messrs. W. J. Galloway and Sons, steam to which is supplied by three boilers each suitable for driving thirty indicated horse power. These boilers are each 28 feet long, 7 feet in diameter, and contain two internal furnaces, each 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter by 7 ft. 6 in. in length, going into one oval back flue containing thirty-three tubes. The engine itself is a compound one, the high-pressure cylinder having a bore of 20 inches and the low-pressure of 34 inches, with a stroke of three feet. It works noiselessly, being fitted with valves on the plain flat slide principle, so arranged as to be almost frictionless. This engine is itself one of the noblest features in our grand machinery department."

## THE NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD AT BIRKENHEAD.

This meeting, of whose doings some particulars were given in our last issue, was brought to a close yesterday week. Councillor John Hughes, of Liverpool, presided on the 19th inst., in the absence,

from illness, of Sir Watkin W. Wynn. There was again a crowded attendance. The Eisteddfod song was given with good effect by Apmadoc, a bard from the United States, and was redemanded amidst loud applause. A competition in Penillion singing took place, and, after a close contest, the first prize of £2 was awarded to John Williams, only seven years of age, from Llanerchymedd, Anglesey. The second prize was taken by Hugh Pugh, of Dolgelly. The Rev. Robert Jones, of Rotherhithe, gave an address, partly in Welsh and partly in English, on the beauty of the Welsh language, and the importance of preserving it as the national tongue. After some solo-singing contests, the great ceremony of the day, the chairing of the bard, was begun, being prefaced by a harp solo by Pencerdd Gwalla (Mr. John Thomas). The Rev. E. Roberts read the decision of the adjudicators awarding the prize of 25 guineas and a bardic chair to the Rev. R. Williams (Hwfa Môn), Independent minister, of London, for the best ode to "Providence." Mr. Williams, who has been chief bard on four previous occasions, was duly installed according to the ancient rites of the bards of the Isle of Britain, and declared the chaired bard of 1878 by the sound of trumpet; and the ceremony closed by the singing of the air "I will extol thee," from "Eli," by Madame Edith Wynne (Eos

Cymru, Pencerddes). The choral competition for male voices was won by the Liverpool Vocalists' Union.

Lord Aberdare presided on the 20th, and there was a large attendance. His Lordship defended the claims of the Welsh people to educational institutions of their own, and praised the efforts which they had made to improve themselves. Brutal pastimes were disappearing, and intellectual pleasures were taking their place. He regretted that Wales and Lancashire were yet lower in education than any other part of England, but he looked to the Aberystwith College and kindred institutions to remedy this. After his Lordship's speech the competitions were proceeded with. For the brass-band contest four bands entered: the first prize of £25 was awarded to the band from Nelson, near Burnley, the second prize, a silver cornet, going to a band from Kidsgrove, Staffordshire. In a juvenile choral competition, for children under fifteen, a prize of ten guineas was awarded to the Park-field Choir, Birkenhead.

A performance of "Samson," in the evening of yesterday week, with Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Signor Foll, and other well-known artistes, brought the Eisteddfod to a successful close.



## OBITUARY.

## THE EARL OF DYART.

The Right Hon. Sir Lionel William John Earl of Dysart and Baron Huntingtower, in the Peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Great Britain, died on the 23rd inst. in Norfolk-street, Strand, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born Nov. 18, 1794, the eldest son of William Lord Huntingtower, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Francis Grey, Esq., of Lehen, in the county of Cork, and grandson of John Manners, Esq., of Grantham Grange, in the county of Lincoln, by Louisa Countess of Dysart, a peeress in her own right. He succeeded to the peerage at the decease of his grandmother, Sept. 22, 1840, when he inherited the very extensive estates of the ancient and noble family of Tollemache, from which he descended, and to which the earldom of Dysart came by the marriage of Sir Lionel Tollemache of Helmingham with the Lady Murray, daughter and heir of William Murray, first Earl of Dysart, the preceptor and favourite of Charles I. His Lordship married, Sept. 23, 1819, his cousin, Maria, eldest daughter of Sweney Toone, Esq., of Keston Lodge, and by her, who died Feb. 15, 1869, had one son, William Lionel Felix, Lord Huntingtower, who married, in 1851, his cousin, Katherine Elizabeth Camilla, daughter of Sir Joseph Burke, Bart., and died, *vitâ patris*, Dec. 21, 1872, leaving, with two surviving daughters, an only son, William John Manners, now Earl of Dysart, born March 3, 1859.

## SIR R. J. GRIFFITH, BART.

Sir Richard John Griffith, Bart., of Munster Grilagh, in the county of Londonderry, and of Pencraig, in the county of Anglesey, LL.D. F.R.S., died at his residence, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, on the 22nd inst., in his ninety-fifth year. He was born Sept. 20, 1784, the only son of Richard Griffith, Esq., of Millicent, in the county of Kildare, member for Askeaton, in the Irish Parliament, by Charity, his wife, daughter of John Bramston, Esq., of Oundle, and derived his descent from an old Welsh family. He married, Sept. 21, 1812, Maria Jane, eldest daughter and coheir of George Waldie, Esq., of Hendersyde Park, in the county of Roxburgh, and by her, who died Jan. 2, 1865, leaves surviving issue a son, now Sir George Richard Waldie-Griffith, second Baronet, and a daughter, Elizabeth Charlotte, married to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bramston Smith, of Hampstead, in the county of Dublin. Sir Richard Griffith was a distinguished civil engineer, and author of the famous Geological Map of Ireland, commenced by him in the year 1812 and completed in 1857, for which he obtained the Wollaston Medal from the Geological Society of London. In 1825 he was appointed sole Commissioner for the General Valuation of Ireland, and in 1851 Chairman of the Board of Public Works in that country, which office he held until 1864. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in Trinity College, Dublin, and was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Fellow of the Geological Society of London, &c. His long and valuable public services were justly rewarded by a baronetcy, conferred April 20, 1858. The death of Sir Richard Griffith causes a vacuum in Dublin society which it will be difficult to supply. Universally respected and esteemed, the deceased Baronet had long been a prominent personage in the city of Dublin. Although he had attained the patriarchal age of ninety-four, he had up to almost a month before his death the appearance and energy of a man in the prime of life. He seemed likely to rival in years Mr. Baldwin Footit, of Carrigacunna Castle, in the county of Cork, whose celebration of his one-hundredth birthday we recorded last week.

## The deaths have also been announced of—

John Simson, Esq., of Barrachan, on the 15th inst., at Wigtown, N.B., aged ninety-one.

Commander Charles Thomas Williamson, R.N., on the 11th inst., at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar.

The Rev. Edward Henry Æmelius Goddard, M.A., Vicar of Earham, Chichester, on the 12th inst., aged eighty-seven.

William Ralph Thornell, Esq., of Standon, Herts, and late of Cleveland, Tasmania, on the 9th, in his eighty-first year.

Alexander Lorimer, Esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras, on the 14th inst., at Bromley-road, Lee, Kent.

General Alexander Tulloch, C.B., late Madras Army, on the 15th inst., at Dawson-place, Bayswater, aged ninety, the oldest general officer in the Indian Army, in which he had seen much active service.

Dowager Lady Cooper, on the 16th inst., at 80, Eaton-place, aged seventy-six. Her Ladyship was the only child and heiress of William Rickford, Esq., for many years M.P. for Aylesbury, and was married, in 1821, to Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., who died Jan. 6, 1866. Lady Cooper had ten sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son is the present Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart.

The Rev. Archer Clive, of Whitfield, in the county of Hereford, M.A., J.P. and D.L., formerly Rector of Solihull, in the county of Warwick, at Whitfield, aged seventy-eight, on the 17th inst. He was son of Edward Bolton Clive, Esq., by the Hon. Harriet Archer, his wife, daughter and coheir of Andrew, last Lord Archer of Umberlade, and represented a younger branch of the family of Clive, now represented by the Earl of Powis.

John Arnott, Esq., of Greenfield House, Auchtermutty, near Dundee, connected for more than half a century with the Fife linen manufacture, of which he may be considered one of the original pioneers. His third son, Sir John Arnott, J.P. and D.L., has long been known as one of the most enterprising commercial men in Ireland, M.P. for Kinsale, 1859 to 1863, and Mayor of Cork, 1859-60, and proprietor besides of the *Irish Times*, the well-known Dublin newspaper.

Colonel William Fraser Tytler, of Balmaln and Aldowrie, in the county of Inverness, J.P. and D.L., Convener for that county, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery Volunteers, on the 12th inst., aged sixty-three. He was formerly Captain in the Bengal Cavalry and Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Bengal Army. He saw much service, and had five war medals and seven clasps. He was third son of the late William Fraser Tytler, of Balmaln, and nephew of Patrick Fraser Tytler, the historian of Scotland.

Reginald James Blewitt, Esq., formerly of Llantarnam Abbey, Newport, Monmouthshire, recently, at the age of seventy-nine. He was the second son of Major Edward Blewitt, of Llantarnam Abbey, and was descended from Sir

Samuel Blewitt, some time Master of the Skinners' Company and Sheriff of London. Mr. Blewitt sat many years in Parliament in the Liberal interest for the Monmouthshire Boroughs, was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for that county, and acted occasionally as Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

George Parker Bidder, Esq., F.R.S., the eminent civil engineer, on the 20th inst., at his residence, Ravensbury, Dartmouth, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Bidder was in early life known as the "Calculating Boy," and exhibited in public his remarkable aptitude in calculating. He afterwards became associated with Mr. George Stephenson, and assisted him in getting several railway bills passed through Parliament. Mr. Bidder was one of the engineers of the Blackwall Railway, and was largely employed in the construction of other lines. He was one of the chief promoters of the Electric Telegraph Company, and was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1860-1.

Dr. Robert Willis, formerly librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on the 21st inst., at Barnes, in the eighty-year of his age. He received his professional education in Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1819, soon after which he came to the metropolis, and passed his examination for the membership of the College of Surgeons in February, 1823, subsequently becoming a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1827 Dr. Willis was appointed librarian of the College of Surgeons, on the strong recommendation of Dr. John Abernethy, and held the appointment until June, 1845, when he resigned. He was the author of a large number of books, and was a member of many learned and scientific societies both at home and abroad.

John Penn, Esq., the eminent marine engineer, on the 23rd inst., at his residence at Lee, Kent, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Penn's various patents for marine engines were considered so good that 740 British war-vessels were fitted with his machinery. Among them were the Warrior, the Black Prince, the Achilles, the Hercules, and the Sultan. Messrs. Penn also supplied the engines for nearly all the largest war-ships for the Italian, Spanish, Brazilian, German, Danish, and Peruvian Governments, and those for the yachts of the Queen, the Emperor of Russia, the Khedive, the Sultan, and the Emperor of Austria. Mr. Penn was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1828, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1859. He was also a past president of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and had received many marks of distinction from the various foreign Governments who had availed themselves of his professional services.

## CHESS.

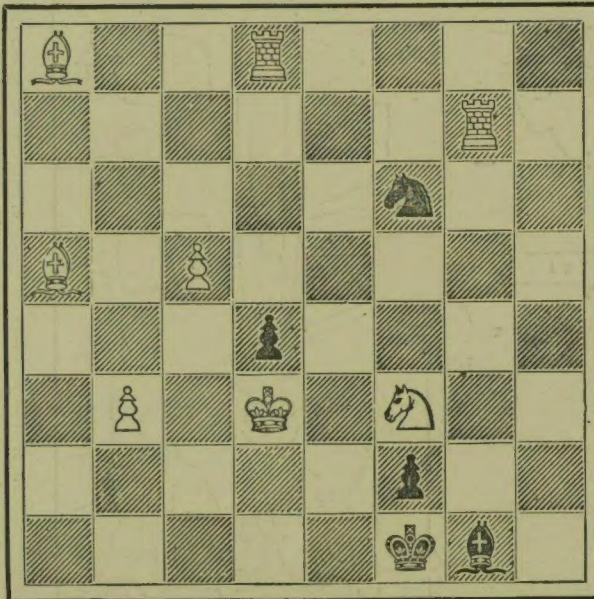
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1803.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to Q Kt sq K to Q 5th  
2. K to B 2nd K to K 5th  
3. K to B 3rd (dis. ch). Mate.

## PROBLEM No. 1806.

By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

In the tournament of the Canadian Chess Association, for which liberal prizes have been provided, there are thirteen entries, and, according to the regulations, each competitor is required to play one game with each of the others. The play is conducted at the rooms of the Montreal Chess Club, and on the 26th ult. the highest scores were credited to Messrs. Holt, Ascher, Bokum, Hicks, and White, in the order named. The annual dinner of the Association was held on the 24th ult., Dr. Howe presiding on the occasion. In the course of the evening, which was enlivened with music, an original song on the subject of chess was sung by Mr. Henderson.

The names of the prize-winners in the first tourney of the British Problem Association are as follows:—First prize, Mr. J. H. Finlinton, of Huddersfield; second prize, Mr. F. E. Lamb, of London. The prizes for single problems have been awarded to Mr. J. P. Taylor for the best in two moves, to Mr. W. Coates for the best in three moves, and to Mr. Callender for the best in four moves.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IVANHOE (Dublin).—(1.) You can castle after the King has been checked, provided you have not moved that piece. (2.) You cannot castle to get out of check.

S W (Greenwich).—We do not think there is any decided advantage in the first move, but most players prefer having it.

L (Truro).—The Counties Chess Association is open to all *bonâ fide* amateurs of British birth. You should apply to the Rev. C. E. Ranken, St. Roman's, Malvern.

BISHOP'S PAWN.—We regret that we do not fully comprehend your meaning. Before examining any position, however, we require the name and address of the correspondent that sends it.

ALFARO.—White's answer to 1. Q to Q 2nd (ch) is 2. Kt to K 7th, mating.

P V Y (Gleichenham).—We should not have supposed that No. 1803 would have defeated you. The solution is given below.

R T K (Ventnor).—The analysis is clever, but we have not space for it.

W T H (Salisbury-square).—Thanks for your obliging letter.

J F N (Wangford).—The King can never be played to any square within the line of movement of an adverse piece, whether the piece is "pinned" or not.

W H S (Monmouth).—Very promising, but too obvious.

F O N H (Liverpool).—Your last compositions evince a decided advance in knowledge of the art of constructing problems. We like the three-move problem, but are not yet satisfied of its accuracy.

S (Athens) and W S JOHNSON (New York).—Solutions of Problem No. 1801 are correct. Problems received from J. Crum (Glasgow) and G. Shiel (Sunderland).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1802 received from D. A. (Dublin), Dabbshill, C. G. Ellison, Belvedere, Beatrice, E. C. Davies, and Deansgate.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1803 received from C. E. D. A. (Dublin), Lulu, Pretaxat, Copiapino, Emile Frau, and Deansgate.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1804 received from C. E. J. Burton, F. V. P. D. A. (Dublin), R. H. Brooks, Lulu, W. Gildemester, Seven and Eight, J. O. McGreary, A. H. W. Mrs. Clark, Leonard, S. Western, A. R. G. Copiapino, C. G. Ellison, Thorpe, S. Stripe, East Marden, Owlet, C. R. William, G. H. V. E. H. V. H. Bentham, Alpha, Cant, A. Wood, P. le Page, J. de Honsteyn, W. Leeson, E. P. Vulliamy, T. P. F. Dr. F. St. Pretaxat, W. S. B. Norman Rumbelow, Semaj, E. C. Davies, Painter (Shepherd's-bush), C. S. Cox, Dorothy, O. Johnson, P. Hampton, W. Franklin, E. Worsley, N. Brock, H. Brewster, L. Sharwood, St. J. E. W. Lee, T. Edgar, D. Leslie, F. W. S. Black Knight, R. Rogers, S. R. (Leeds), C. Darragh, E. Lewis, M. Meredith, W. Warren, C. J. G. Leonora and Leon, L. of Truro, F. W. S. Orson, T. Greenbank, T. R. Young, S. Threlfall, T. W. L. Burnet, L. H. R. M. Whiteley, G. Fosbrooke, C. C. E. An Old Hand, H. Stansfield, G. Wright, W. C. Dutton, and R. Roughhead.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1876) of Mr. James Martin, late of Lombard-street, banker, and of Chislehurst, Kent, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 12th inst. by Richard Biddulph Martin and John Biddulph Martin, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000. The testator gives to his nephew Richard Biddulph Martin his interest in the freehold premises, No. 68, Lombard-street, and his freehold residence at Chislehurst, with all the personal property therein; and there are specific devises of other freehold properties to his nephews John Biddulph Martin, Hugo Martin, and John Martin; to his sister Miss Frances Penelope Martin he bequeaths £20,000; to his cousins Frances and Caroline Neve, £10,000; to his cousins Admiral Arthur Forber and Colonel Francis Forbes, £10,000 each; to his cousins Helen Douglas Forbes and Julia Crozier, and to his friend John Biddulph, of Swansea, £5000 each; to each of the clerks in the banking house in Lombard-street at the time of his death, one year's wages; to his gardener, Mackenzie, and to each of the servants in his dwelling-house at Chislehurst, one year's wages. All the legacies are given free of duty. As to the residue of the personalty, the testator gives one half to the children of his brother John Martin, and the other half to his brother Robert Martin.

The will (dated July 24, 1855) of Mr. Beriah Drew, formerly of Bermondsey, but late of Streatham, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 4th inst. by Mrs. Elizabeth Drew, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator devises all his freehold and copyhold property to his wife, and gives and bequeaths to her all and every his personal estate whatsoever for her own use and benefit.

The will (dated June 2, 1876) with a codicil (dated Feb. 11, 1878) of Mr. Robert John Bagshaw, late of Dovercourt, Essex, who died on the 14th ult., at No. 43, Gloucester-square, was proved on the 9th inst. by Charles Frederick Hope Collisson, Ernest William Fowler, and Charles De La Pryne, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Emma Ann Bagshaw, £700 per annum for life, in addition to £500 per annum already secured to her by settlement, and a residence at Dovercourt; £150 per annum for life to Mrs. Mary Ann Bagshaw, the widow of his late father; £250 per annum to his sister, Miss Mary Louisa Bagshaw; £250 to each of his executors, £30 per annum for life to his servant Margaret Webb, and other bequests. He also bequeaths £200 each to the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London City Mission, and the Evangelical Society, Surrey-street; and £100 each to University College Hospital and the Freemasons' Grand Lodge of Essex. All his real estate, subject to the annuities which are charged thereon, is directed to be sold and the net proceeds, with the residue of the personalty, is to go as follows:—One fourth upon trust for his niece Catherine Collisson and her children, one half of the remainder upon trust for his niece Mary Leathes and her children, and the other half upon trust for his niece Georgina Walker and her children.

The will (dated May 18, 1874) with a codicil (dated May 31, 1878) of Mr. Alfred Henley, formerly of Stamford, Lincoln, but late of No. 13, Lansdown-crescent, Bath, merchant, who died on July 21 last at Torquay, was proved on the 5th inst. by Alexander Buchanan and Henry Yeames, the executors for England, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated March 17, 1877) of Miss Esther Bettell, late of No. 135, King's-cross-road, St. Pancras, who died on the 16th ult. at No. 18, Hastings-street, Burton-crescent, was proved on the 6th inst. by Henry William Looker, Richard Coomber, and Francis James Shaw, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. Among other bequests, the testatrix gives £50 Three per Cent Consolidated Bank Annuities each to the University Hospital, Gower-street, the Great Northern Hospital, Caledonian-road, and the Middlesex Hospital; and £30 like annuities each to the London Missionary Society and the London City Mission.

The assets of the London Corporation at the close of last year, exclusive of the City lands, amounted to £384,080; and the liabilities, exclusive of loans sanctioned by Parliament and secured upon the property of the Corporation, left a balance of cash assets over liabilities, £294,491.

A Guildford correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"As a collector of rates and taxes named Ormerod was driving on Monday between Chisle and the line on the South Downs he was stopped by two men and pulled out of his dog-cart, and money in notes and gold, amounting to £120, was taken from him. The footpads, on leaving, presented him with a gilt-edged copy of the New Testament."

The Duke of St. Albans was installed yesterday week as Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons for the province of Nottinghamshire, in place of the Duke of Newcastle, who resigned the office last year. The ceremony was performed at Nottingham Castle, the Art Museum there being closed to the public during the day. The installing Master was Lord Carnarvon, pro-Grand Master of England, and there was a large attendance of members of the craft from various parts of the country.—A new lodge of Freemasons named the Kensington Lodge, and numbered 1767 on the register of the Grand Lodge of England, was consecrated yesterday week at the Courtfield Hotel, Earl's Court, Kensington.

There was a large increase in the total of each description of food landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada when compared with the previous week. It was thought that the boisterous weather which most of the vessels arriving last week encountered in the Atlantic would have caused considerable mortality amongst the live stock; but, fortunately, this was not the case, as the vessels arrived with their consignments—which in several cases were much augmented—in excellent order, and with a nominal death-rate. The steamers with live stock were the Bulgarian, having on board 285 cattle, 703 sheep, and 1384 pigs; the Mississippi, with 64 cattle and 1596 sheep; the Macgregor, with 381 cattle and 190 sheep; the Lake Nepigon, with 114 cattle and 719 sheep; the Sicily, with 284 cattle; the City of Limerick, with 228 cattle; the Gracia, with 122 cattle and four calves; and the Atlas, with 392 sheep: the totals for the week being 1478 cattle, 3590 sheep, 1384 pigs, and four calves. The number of sheep is the largest ever landed in one week. Of fresh meat the Montana had 1400 quarters on board, the Adriatic 700 quarters and 100 carcasses of sheep, the England 704 quarters of beef, and the City of Chester 480 quarters of beef and 75 carcasses of mutton: making 3284 quarters of beef and 175 carcasses of mutton. The steamer British Empire landed 185 tubs of fresh butter and the Sicily 209.

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